The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,536.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 10th May 1870, at noon.

	May.		May.
Leave Bombay	10	Leave Colombo	17
„ Rutnagherry	11	„ Galle	18
„ Vingorla	11	„ Negapatam	21
„ Carwar	12	„ Pondicherry	22
„ Mangalore	13	„ Madras	25
„ Cannanore	14	„ Coconada	27
„ Tellicherry	14	„ Vizagapatam	28
„ Calicut	14	„ Bimlipatam	28
„ Beypore	14	„ Gopalpore	29
„ Cochin	15	„ False Point	30
„ Tuticorin	16	Arrive Calcutta	31

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The Steam-ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th May 1870.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	16	Leave Bussorah	4
„ Kurrachee	20	„ Mahomerah	4
„ Guadur	21	„ Fao	4
„ Muscat	24	„ Bushire	7
„ Bunder Abbas	26	„ Linga	9
„ Linga	27	„ Bunder Abbas	11
„ Bushire	30	„ Muscat	13
„ Fao	31	„ Guadur	15
„ Mahomerah	31	„ Kurrachee	18
Arrive Bussorah ..... June.	1	Arrive Bombay	21

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYAWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY the 11th inst., at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veravul and Porebunder.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 9th May 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer TILLY, Captain Hanna, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 14th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 9th May, 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ¾ per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 6th May, and will be followed by the AFRIQUE, to sail about the 5th June.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th April, 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

Direct Service between Bombay, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.)

THE Italian Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., under contract with the Italian Government, for carrying the Royal Mails between Genoa, Sardinia, Corsica, Sicily, Archipelago-Toscano, Tunis and Alexandria, have resolved to run, for the present, MONTHLY STEAMERS from Bombay to the above-named Italian Ports, for which purpose four new English-built First Class Steamers of 2,000 Tons each, now in course of construction, will be put on the line very shortly.

The steamers will leave this Port about the end of each month until further notice.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
To Aden	£23	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without Food
Suez	38	22		8	
Port Said	40	24		9	
Messina	48	33		12	
Naples	50	35		13	
Leghorn	53	36		15	
Genoa	53	36		15	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break the voyage at any of the abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and are free to proceed by any of the Company's vessels to the port of destination marked on their Ticket.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company, are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the amount of fare.

In accordance with the above, the first-class S. S. "ECITTO," 1,800 tons, affording excellent accommodation for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Passengers, will be despatched from Bombay about the end of May.

For Prospectuses of this new Steamer line, as also for rates of freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1870.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE Via SUEZ CANAL.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports and to Liverpool direct.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £55; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.
} Exclusive of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched on SATURDAY, 21st May.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,500 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th May.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

THE BOMBAY AND BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

THE NEERA leaving 21st, and the KRISHNA 30th May, will be despatched via the Canal to LIVERPOOL.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY THROUGH TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class	£55
Second Class	£35

Our Agents in London are prepared to obtain POLICIES on COTTON by our Steamers via Canal at 20s. per cent w. A.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

IN addition to the Monthly Line of Steamers between BOMBAY and TRIESTE, the Company have resolved upon establishing a transhipment service at Port Said for goods shipped for Trieste by steamers sailing under any flag whatever from the JAPANESE, CHINESE, and INDIAN Ports to MEDITERRANEAN or BRITISH Ports via Suez Canal.

Merchants and Shippers, who avail themselves of this mode of conveyance, are respectfully requested to address such goods to the Austrian Lloyd's Agency at Port Said, which will care for their transhipment upon and forwarding by the Company's weekly steamers, running between that port and Trieste, via ALEXANDRIA, charging the following rates of freight:—

Cotton, Wool, Skins, Tea	24 shillings per ton of	40 Eng. c. ft.
Indigo, Silk	60 „ „	20 cwt.
Gum, Incense, Coffee, Pepper Oil-Seeds, Ginger, Rice, Oils, &c.	40 „ „	20 cwt.

inclusive of transhipment-expences, as also of eventual charges for disembarkment, storing, and re-embarkment. On these rates a reduction of 8s. per ton of 20 cwt. is allowed when goods are received and embarked at Port Said by any other medium than that of the Lloyd's Agency.

The Company undertake, at Merchant's request, the Insurance against Sea risks at the following premium per cent Lst.

From Port Said to Trieste 8 shillings from 1st of April to 30th Sep.
10 „ 1st of Oct. to 31st Mar.

Goods for Odessa and ports of the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, touched at by the Company's steamers, will, also be received and forwarded at the above rates of freight.

Trieste, 15th February 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors,
A. C. GUMPERT & Co.,
Agents of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 23rd March 1870.

MESSRS. THOS. AND JAS. HARRISON'S LINE OF STEAMERS, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE s. s. CORDOVA, 1060 T. R., 250 H. P., Captain Hyde, Commander, the FIRST VESSEL of this LINE, will SAIL about 17th MAY for LIVERPOOL, touching at Suez and Port Said, to be followed at short intervals by other steamers:—

Rates of passage—1st class.

To Suez .... £ 30 }
„ Port Said.... „ 32 }
„ Liverpool.... „ 45 }
Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be obtained on board at moderate rates.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare. For further particulars, rates of freight, and forms of Bills of Lading, apply to

WALLACE & Co., Agents.

25 Church Gate Street.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE S. S. BENGAL (2,185 tons and 465 H. P.) WILL BE DESPATCHED to LIVERPOOL via CANAL, on the 23rd instant at noon.

Rates of Passage Money.

To Suez, First Class	£ 40	Second Class	£ 23
To Liverpool do.	£ 60	Do. do.	£ 40

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. Co.

3 Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th May 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A 1 s. s. JOHN DRYDEN, 1037 tons, Captain Donkin. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will be despatched hence about the 18th proximo.

For further particulars, rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

JEFFERSON, CAMPBELL, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 27th April 1870.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine first-class full power Screw Steamer ADALIA, Sanderson, Commander, 1,270 Tons register, will be despatched for Liverpool direct on or about the 22nd instant. This Steamer has a spar deck with splendid accommodation for a few First-class Passengers. Passage to Liverpool £45, exclusive of Wines and Liquors.

For further particulars apply to

MACDONALD, TWEEDIE, & Co., Agents.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

FOR LONDON.

To sail early next month.

(Under engagement to H. M.'s Government for conveyance of Troops).

THE Composite Clipper-built Ship DILHAREE, 1,293 Tons, W. H. Bisset, Commander classed A1 16 years at Lloyds. This vessel has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and will sail as above.

For particulars as to rates of Freight and Passage apply to

Bombay, 28th April 1870. W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON.

Calling at Havre, if sufficient inducement offer.

THE new first class AA 1 Iron Ship BRITISH EMPIRE, 1,499 tons register, Alexander Deuchard, Commander, having fully half of her Cargo engaged, will have prompt despatch. She has superior accommodation for a few First-class Passengers, for particulars regarding which or freight apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents Ship British Empire.

Bombay, 30th April 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE BOMBAY SHIPPING COMPANY (Limited).—The Clipper Ship MICHAEL SCOTT, 1,200 tons register, A 1 for 20 years, Llewhellin, Commander, will sail for Liverpool on or about the 1st June. This vessel has excellent accommodation for Invalids, as first-class passengers, proceeding home round the Cape. The Commander would be glad to take charge of a few children going home to friends.—For particulars apply to Captain Llewhellin on board, or to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

5th May 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CITY of SHANGHAE, from Glasgow, are requested to send Boats alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Crockett without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per S. S. LADY CLIVE, from Carwar, are requested to take Delivery Orders from the undersigned and SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain R. Quance without further intimation at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Quance will not be responsible for the condition of any packages or bales after they leave the ship's deck.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Agent for Captain and Owners.

9, Hummum Street, Bombay, 7th May 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship RIVER LUNE, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside to take delivery of their respective goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Williams, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Williams will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents ship River Lune.

Bombay, 5th May 1870.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

September, 1869. ROBERT GREY & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LONDON via COLOMBO AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE fine First-class Screw Steamer EMMA ASH, J. C. Parker, 1,139 tons register, WILL LEAVE BOMBAY for the above destination on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, and has excellent accommodation for 15 first-class and 6 second-class passengers.

For freight to Colombo and for passage to Colombo and London apply to

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

Forbes Street, 9th May 1870.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. EMMA ASH, from Hull, are requested to SEND BOATS ALONGSIDE AT ONCE to take delivery, otherwise the goods will be landed by Captain Parker without further intimation at the risk and expense of the owners thereof.

Delivery Orders accompanied with Bills of Lading to be sent to us for countersignature.

The ship's responsibility ceases on delivery of the goods from the ship's deck, as stated in Bills of Lading.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.,
Agents for the Emma Ash.

Bombay, 9th May 1870.

WANTED CONSIGNEES of 1,930 Cakes SPELTER, marked "NEU DECK," per RIVER LUNE, from London. The same will be landed by the Captain tomorrow morning if the Goods are not taken delivery of during the course of to-day.

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents River Lune.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY EVENING, 12th MAY 1870,
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
MISS TILLY EARLE.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY EVENING, 12th MAY 1870,
PRODUCTION OF T. CRAVEN, Esq.'s NEW COMEDY,
MILKY WHITE.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY, 12th MAY 1870,
AN ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME,
AND THE LAST OF THESE BRILLIANT PERFORMANCES.
Mr. H. RICHARDSON,
Mr. F. H. POLLOCK,
Mrs. H. RICHARDSON,
&c., &c., &c.

THEATRE ROYAL,

THURSDAY, 12th MAY 1870,
MISS TILLY EARLE
AS
Mrs. SADDRIP.

Dress Circle Rs. 4. Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—A DIVIDEND for the half year ended 31st December 1869, at the rate of FOUR PER CENT per annum, WILL BE PAYABLE on and after MONDAY the 16th instant, to Shareholders registered at this Branch.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 10th May 1870.

NOTICE.—With reference to the Advertisement of the 5th April 1869, my connection as a PARTNER in the Firm of ELMSTONE, WHITWELL & Co., CEASED on the 1st APRIL 1870.

DAVIDASS LULLOOBHOY.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA TANK PAKADY.—On TUESDAY the 10th May at 4 P. M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. will SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, by order of the Mortgagee, Sumna Moteejee and Chutoorbhooj Moteejee, on account and risk of the Mortgagors, Soorkis Bapoo, Mahadoo Bapoo, and Bhagee (alias Jeengee), the widow of Bapoo, all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house, erected, built and standing thereon, situate, lying and being outside the Fort, at Byculla Tank Packady, in the subdistrict of Mazagon, assessed under No. 76, containing by admeasurement 155 5/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the east by passage, on or towards the west by the drain, on or towards the north by the vacant piece of ground belonging to Atmaram, on or towards the south by the house of Anganee Soohadrin.

For particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

RECENTLY RECEIVED.

POCKET RULES.

Buck's "Multum in Parvo," two feet, four-fold Pocket Rules, with bevelled edges, and ten different scales, from fiftieths upwards.

Boxwood with electrum joints	Rs.	5	8
Ivory do do	„	15	0

MONEY BELTS,

Of fine canvass, with four pockets, leather flaps and straps—very useful to the traveller, Rs. 4-0—the size should be sent.

MEDICAL THERMOMETERS,

By Negretti and Zambra,

In German silver case	Rs.	12	8
In Ivory Case	„	10	8
Oval Boxwood Pocket Thermometers, made especially for travellers	„	6	8

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES,

Two or three exceedingly fine instruments, by Elliott, selected especially by an experienced hand, in solid leather case, each Rs. 85. A VARIETY OF OTHER GLASSES by different makers, from Rs 25 upwards.

ALBUMS FOR ARMS, CHESTS & MONOGRAMS,

Elegantly bound in morocco, gilt edged, tooled, and lettered, Rs. 5-8.

SCRAP AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Attention is especially invited to a large and elegant assortment of the above, varying in size and quality from Rs. 3-8 upwards.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

THE LATEST NEW BOOKS, BY EVERY MAIL.

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THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,

No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as.	per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs.	Rs. 10	per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs.	„ 125	each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100	„
American Union Scales	„ 80	„
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs.	„ 15	„
Do. 4 „	„ 10	„
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10	„
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6	per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6	„
Condensed Milk „	„ 12	„
American Cheese	„ 1	per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best American Flour in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.

Anti-Corrosive Paint.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jacks
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—For Terms (Private Instruction or in Class) see Prospectus, or, apply to the Directress,

Mrs. BUXTON,
The Nunnery, Mazagon.

THE undersigned, late Consulting Architect to Government, Bombay, is prepared to FURNISH DESIGNS, WORKING DRAWINGS, and SPECIFICATIONS for BUILDINGS in the Bombay Presidency.

J. TRUBSHAWE.

57, Strand, London.

NOTICE.—About TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POUNDS of SERVICEABLE BISCUIT, prepared at the Government Steam Bakery at Poona, WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant, at 3 P.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Conditions of Sale.—Cash, and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. M. DAVIES, Major,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 6th May 1870.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in Her Majesty's Dockyard, on MONDAY the 16th instant, the following VESSELS:—

H. M.'s Steam Tug PEHLWAN, of 140 14 Tons and 45 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

H. M. Steam Tug WADALIA, of 100 Tons and 20 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of Sale.

Terms and Conditions of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut. late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th May 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz.:—

Le Lloyd Français, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

NOTICE.—PORT CANNING LAND, INVESTMENT, RECLAMATION, and DOCK COMPANY (Limited).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company is hereby convened, to be HELD at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4 Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of May next, at the hour of noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration the question of reconstructing the Company; the appointment of a committee for settling a scheme of reconstruction in concert with the Directors, as suggested by the Chairman of the Committee of Bombay Shareholders, in his letter of the 5th instant; and for transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

By order of the Board,
W. A. SHEPPARD,
Officiating Secretary.

Calcutta, 11th April 1870.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and of the Estate of S. & N. NANABHOY.

NOTICE.—A FOURTH and FINAL DIVIDEND at the rate of ⅜ (three-eighths) per cent. will be PAID to Creditors, whose claims have been admitted, on and after THURSDAY the 12th instant, at the Office of the Trustees, 12, Elphinstone Circle, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

Creditors must produce their vouchers when applying for Dividend.

JNO. A. J. SHAW,
CURSONDASS NENSEE, } Trustees.

Bombay, 4th May 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT and BANKING COMPANY, Limited.

Upon reading the Affidavit of Ardaseer Bomanjee, sworn on the 23rd day of April 1870, in the above matter, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, I do order that all creditors of and claimants against the abovenamed Company, do on or before the 20th day of May next send in their names and addresses, other particulars of their debt, claim and demand, in writing, to the said Liquidators, at the Liquidators' office of the Company, in Meadow Street, Bombay, or in default thereof they will be finally excluded and barred from all further claim against the said Company; and I do further direct that this Order be advertised in the "Government Gazette" and local Newspapers.—Dated this 23rd day of April 1870.

L. H. BAYLEY.

MANISTY and HURRELL,
Attornies for the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received up to MONDAY the 16th instant at 1 P.M. by the Marine Storekeeper, for WASHING the BEDS, BEDDINGS, HAMMOCKS, BLANKETS, LINEN and others articles belonging to Her Majesty's Overland Indian Troop Ships.

The Tenders must state the rate per thousand required to execute the washing, and washing must be done to the satisfaction of the Marine Storekeeper.

The articles must be taken from and delivered to the Marine Stores, subject to deduction for burns, and tears, or other damage while in the contractors' hands, as may be decided on by a competent committee.

A deposit of 500 rupees must accompany each Tender, and Security of Rs 5,000 given by the successful tenderer.

The Tender will be from 1st June 1870 to 31st May 1871.

The Tenders will be subject to the approval of the Resident Transport Officer.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieutenant late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 2nd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR LOW-SIDED WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the CONSTRUCTION of 89 LOW-SIDED WAGONS, the Company supplying the Iron work.

Persons tendering must specify the price per Wagon. The Wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla.

Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern Wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Low-sided Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 21st instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, Locomotive Superintendent's Office, 7th May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONTRACT FOR COTTON WAGONS.

The Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company is prepared to receive TENDERS for the construction of 200 COTTON WAGONS, the Company supplying the IRON WORK.

They will be issued in lots of 100 each, and one lot only will given to one Contractor or Firm of Contractors.

Persons tendering must specify the price per wagon. The wagons will have to be built in the neighbourhood of Byculla. Specifications and Forms of Tender, on which only Tenders will be received, can be had, and a pattern wagon seen, on application at the Office of the Locomotive Superintendent, Byculla.

Tenders sealed up and marked "Tenders for Cotton Wagons" must be lodged at the Agent's Office, Elphinstone Circle, by 2 P.M. on the 14th instant.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the party will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 5,000.

T. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive Superintendent.

Byculla, 2nd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that REDUCED RATES WILL BE CHARGED for the CARRIAGE of GOODS by this Railway for long distances as compared with the present rates for shorter distances.

The Drawback on Goods carted in Bombay by the public will be altered to Eight Annas per Ton.

Drawback is not allowed upon any Goods which are consigned to and delivered at the E. L. and P. Company's sidings and premises at Carnac and Musjid Bunders, but upon all Goods, except Cotton, carted by the public, between those premises and any other part of Bombay the Drawback mentioned above will be paid.

The rates for Cotton to or from Bombay include all services, and no Drawback is allowed.

Salt is not carted by the Company in Bombay, the rates being station to station only.

These arrangements will be in force on and after Thursday, the 12th May 1870, and continue until further notice. Previous notices are hereby cancelled so far as they are affected by the above announcements.

All particulars and information can be obtained of the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

First, Second and (G. I. P.) third and E. I. R. INTERMEDIATE CLASS TICKETS are NOW ISSUED between the principal Stations on both Railways.

Goods Traffic of all kinds is also now received at all Goods Stations on the G I P Railway for transmission to any Goods Stations on the East Indian Railway, and vice versa.

The fares and rates of each Company to or from Jubbulpoor (but without terminals for Goods at that place) are added together to make up the through fares and rates.

Consignments of Goods of more than two tons in weight are sent through to their destination on either Line in the wagons in which they are originally loaded.

The classification of the several descriptions of Goods is the same on both Railways except that on and after the 2nd June next the undermentioned Goods will be charged upon the G I P Railway at the class rates stated below when such Goods are invoiced through to or from East Indian Railway stations, viz.

China Ware, Cotton with Silk (Piece Goods), Drapery, Ebony, Embroidery, Glassware (packed), Globes, Millinery, Opium, and Silk—Fourth Class.

Broad Cloth, Calico, Carriages in cases, Cotton (Piece Goods), Crape, Earthenware (except country-made Pots and Chatties), Hosiery, Linen, Twist (not pressed), Wearing Apparel, Woollens—Third Class.

Corks, Hides (wet), Indigo, Military Stores of all kinds, and Tea—Second Class.

Earthenware, country-made Pots and Chatties only, Fish (dry), Hide (loose and dry), Jagree, Leaves of all kinds, Railway Keys, Sugar (not candied), and Vegetables (perishable)—First Class.

Cotton and Wool, Engines and Tenders on Wheels, Grass, Hay, Kirbee (Fodder), Manure and Reeds and Rushes—Special Rates.

Until the 2nd June these articles when booked through will be charged on the G I P Railway at the class rate entered opposite them respectively in the G I P Company's Classification List.

These arrangements will remain in force until further notice. All information can be obtained from the undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th May 1870.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.—PORTRAITS, GROUPS, HORSES, &c., taken from 8 A.M. till 4 P.M.

W. G. STRETTON.

1, Love Lane, Parell Road, Bombay.

NOTICES.

Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY, APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY.

			Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated	Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	„	French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„	White Shirts	60	0	„
BADHAM'S	„	Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0	
BADHAM'S	„	All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	„	Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

		Rs. a.
GLOVES.	Ladies' "White and Black" Straw and Lavender and most fashionable Colours	2 12 per pair.
GLOVES.	Gent's White Straw and Lavender and the recent new shades	3 0 per pair.
HANDKERCHIEFS.	Ladies' Hem Stitched Cambric Handkerchiefs	10 to 15.
CAMBRIC.	Ladies' Printed Cambric for Morning Dresses	0 12 per yard.

Messrs. BADHAM and COMPANY,

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
APOLLO HOUSE. BOMBAY.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN; and SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I.

The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.

SEASON 1870.

MESSRS. BADHAM and COMPANY beg to announce the arrival, Overland, of special selections in their Departments for the above Season.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12	to 21
BADHAM'S	Superfine ditto ditto	18	to 21
BADHAM'S	Balbriggan embossed Silk	25	
BADHAM'S	Fine Striped and Fancy	14	to 20
BADHAM'S	Mixed Silk and Cotton	25	
BADHAM'S	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	to 18½
BADHAM'S	Extra Superfine do., Mixed Striped	21	to 24
BADHAM'S	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20	
BADHAM'S	Ditto Fancy Striped	23	
BADHAM'S	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	to 45
BADHAM'S	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring, &c., per pair	3	to 6
BADHAM'S	Celebrated India Gauze Under Vests	4½	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Pants	6	to 8
BADHAM'S	Bathing Drawers, Plain and Fancy Striped	2½	

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Wove Flax, or Prince of Wales Shirting, a new material, absorbing, and comfortable for the Rains	7	
BADHAM'S	Spun Silk, all colours and new patterns	12	
BADHAM'S	Wove Flannel and Printed Shirts	9	
BADHAM'S	Silk and Wool Indispensible	9½	
BADHAM'S	French Printed Shirts	60	to 70
BADHAM'S	Long Cloth Shirts	45	
BADHAM'S	Cambric Linen Fronts and Cuffs	55	to 65
BADHAM'S	Dress Shirts, Plaited and Embroidered Fronts each	7	to 30

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	as.
BADHAM'S SCARFS and TIES.	The Zoo	3	0
	The Rotton Row	3	0
	The Bond Street	3	0
	The Latest Novelty	3	0
	The O. K. Thing	3	0
	The Baden Baden	3	0
	The Harrogate	3	0

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

		Rs.	Rs.
BADHAM'S	Overland Trunks, Patent Sock Steel, Protection Ribbs, with Brass Screws—highly recommended	20	to 30
BADHAM'S	Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	to 70
BADHAM'S	Railway do.	16	to 30
BADHAM'S	Courier Bags	5	to 12½
BADHAM'S	Real Morocco Courier Bags	10	to 16
BADHAM'S	Clothes Bags	5	to 6
BADHAM'S	Whitney Rugs	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Scotch Mauds	12	to 30
BADHAM'S	Red Blankets per pair	25	

Overland Chairs, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S NAPLES FELTS.	Falkland Eglington	Drab latest shape Tall	10 0
	Jerome Cantab Isis Derby Worthing Brighton	Drab and Black	7 8
BADHAM'S DRESS HATS.	Falkland Eglington	The new shape Extra quality	14 0
	Lincoln and Bennett's		16 0

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

			Rs. as.
BADHAM'S	Pall Mall	per doz.	7 0
BADHAM'S	„ „ with Tie		7 8
BADHAM'S	Belgium		7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie		7 8
BADHAM'S	Shakspeare		7 0
BADHAM'S	„ with Tie		7 8
BADHAM'S	Regent		7 0
BADHAM'S	Indian		7 0
BADHAM'S	West End improved		7 0
BADHAM'S BRACES AND BELTS.	Guyot's French Brace		2 8
	Ex Long India Rubber		3 0
	United Service		3 0
	Briddle Leather Belts		3 0
	Patent do. do.		3 0

BADHAM'S ANGOLAS RIDING CORDS, VESTINGS AND COATINGS, { Consists of a large assortment of the latest productions, all well shrunk, for Dress, Riding, Shooting and Hunting Suits. Special White Serges for Cricket and Boating. The Goods are obtained from the best manufacturers, and are specially selected for India.

BADHAM'S OVERLAND KIT. { The attention of Travellers is directed to this important Department. Those passing through Bombay with little time to spare will find every requisite for a sea or land journey ready for use.

ELLWOOD HELMETS. { Hunting, Shooting, Riding, Walking. } With patent innerband, fits any shaped Head. A splendid protection.

BADHAM'S HELMETS. { The new Regulation Helmet bearing the name of Hawkes, patentee, inside 18

BADHAM'S JEWELLERY.	Gold Solitaires, plain	15	to 30
	do do chased	15	to 30
	do do enameled	16	to 30
	Gold Sleeve Links	18	to 30
	do Shirt Studs	14	to 30
	do Collar Studs	8	to 10
	do Scarf Ring	10	to 15
	do Scarf Pins, latest novelties	10	to 30

A large assortment of Lund's patent Solitaires and Studs, looks equal to solid Gold at half the price.

BADHAM'S LINENS.	Damask Napkins of all sizes	
	Damask Table Clocks to dine four to twenty	
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs	12½ to 25
	Gent's Cambric Handkerchiefs, Gold Border	6½ to 16½
	Gent's French Cambric Photos, a novelty	30

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

Apollo House. Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

CARR BROTHERS, THE OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

PARIS KID GLOVES,

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

We are now showing a case of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH KID GLOVES, imported from one of the most eminent Manufacturers, and to secure quick sales we have determined on offering the Lot at

RUPEES TWO PER PAIR,

at which extremely modrate price the choice of all the leading colours in

PARIS KID GLOVES

may be had from

CARR BROTHERS,
BOMBAY.

30th April 1870.

H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH.—A fine PORTRAIT of H. R. H. the DUKE of EDINBURGH on toned India paper engraved by William Holl after A. de Salome.

The original picture was exhibited in the Royal Academy of London, and was engraved by Royal command; it is the only engraved Portrait of H. R. H. in existence.

We have just received a few copies, and we can positively state that they are the only ones sent to India for sale.

Size of Picture 22 inches by 16 inches. They can be had either framed or unframed.

SOUNDY and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE and CO., WINE MERCHANTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
(Opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS—MARINE STREET.

Our Firm in Calcutta has now been established half a century, and during that time it has supplied upwards of two hundred Messes. Our House here, during the past year, has opened accounts with upwards of 70 Messes, and with the principal Clubs and Residents of Western India and Madras. These facts are in themselves a sufficient guarantee of the quality and purity of our Wines.

N.B.—Our quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

All extremely delicate and dry; first quality.

No. 1 Gold neck—Dry—first quality.
2 do. Very Dry do.
3 do. Extra Dry do.

N. B.—Finer Wines than the above are not shipped to this country: the peculiar dryness of No. 2 and 3 find favour at the principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe. Samples may be had at Wholesale Rates.

Also MAGNUMS of Champagne, suitable for guest nights.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
32 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body	35 0
42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
42 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co.	38 0
45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	40 0
45 0*	Silver Neck, with ** (double star) but not so dry	40 0

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 9, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock	15 0
20 0*	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
23 0	Erbach ditto 1862	21 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0*	Scharlachberg ditto 1832	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

23 0	Winningen Vintage 1862	20 0
25 0	Brauenberg ditto 1862	23 0
30 0*	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated.	24 0

CLARETS.

12 0	Vin Ordinaire	10 0
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
22 0*	Chateau Larose	20 0
31 0	Chateau Leoville	28 0
30 0*	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Langoa	28 0

BURGUNDY, SPARKLING.

42 0	Red, very fruity	36 0
42 0	White, a full flavoured Wine—Brisk	36 0

SHERRIES.

20 0	B Red—A full flavoured Dinner Wine	18 0
20 0*	A Red—Quality as above, but drier	18 0
26 0	C Red—Pale, rich flavoured Dinner Wine.	22 0
27 0	1 White—Pale, delicate and nutty	24 0
30 0	2 White—Mellow, fine, and dry, recommended	27 0
32 0	3 White—Also very dry and delicate	29 0
33 0	4 White—Vino de Pasto, choice, old and delicate	30 0
33 0	Amontillado, pale, delicate and very dry	30 0
36 0	Manzanilla, pale, old, and very choice, We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine	32 0

BRANDIES.

29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0

SAUTERNES.

28 0	Sauterne ....18 &	24 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem	36 0

Those brands with an * (asterisk) shortly expected.

SUNDRY SPIRITS, EXTRA FINE.

Fine Old Tom—Payne's Cream of the Valley—Holland's Gin—Whiskey, Scotch and Irish—Orange Bitters—Jamaica Rum—Ginger Wine—Vermouth.

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa—Maraschino de Zara—Noyeau—Cherry Brandy.

BASS'S BEER,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co.

Also our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Rs. 6 per dozen .... Quarts.
„ 12 „ .... Magnums.

BASS'S BEER IN HOGSHEADS.

Just arrived in prime condition.

PAYNE and COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

JAMES MUIR and SON'S Celebrated EDINBURGH PALE ALE—

Quarts, Rs. 4-12; Pints, Rs. 3-4 per doz.

In casks of 4 and 8 dozen; Cash, from our Godowns only. Apply to our Godown-keeper.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, Ruinart Pere et Fils' CHAMPAGNE, Green Seal.

Magnums in 1 doz. cases Rs. 82 per dozen.
Quarts, in 1 „ „ 42 per „
Pints in 2 „ „ 21 per „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following WINES, just received ex SAM MENDEL from Messrs. T. Oakes & Co., of 10 Austin Friars, London. These Wines are largely consumed in the Bengal and Madras Presidencies:—

Pale Dinner Sherry, Bronze Caps, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Fine Dry Pale Sherry, Green „ „ 19 „
Superior Old Pale Sherry, Yellow „ „ 24 „

LEGGATT & Co.

PURE AERATED WATERS,

MANUFACTURED AND SUPPLIED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
BY
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

Special attention is given to the purification of the water employed, whereby the superiority of the Company's preparations is maintained.

SODA WATER AND POTASH WATER.

TONIC or QUININE WATER.—The numerous imitations of this refreshing and invigorating water testify to the appreciation in which it is held by the public.

SELTZER WATER, from an analysis of the German Spa Waters.

LEMONADE AND GINGERADE.

AERATED WATERS FOR MEDICINAL USE.

PURE AERATED WATER.
SODA WATER, 15 grs. (Liq. Sodæ Effervescens B.)
POTASH, 15 grs. (Liq. Potassæ Effervescens P.B.)
CITRATE OF POTASH, 30 grs.
AMMONIA, 10 grs.
LITHIA, 5 grs. (Liq. Lithiæ Effervescens P.B.)
LITHIA POTASH.
LITHIA AMMONIA, &c.

N.B.—AERATED WATERS when received should be at once unpacked and the bottles laid on their sides, to ensure the liquid covering the Corks, with a layer of dry straw between. If this necessary precaution be not attended to, the contents are liable to leakage and deterioration.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),
CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY (Fort & Byculla,) & POONA.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FURNISHED HOUSE on Malabar Hill, TO BE LET, to 15th October next, 120 Land's End Road, Lower Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 350 per mensem. Apply to Mr. JAFFER SULLIMAN.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

MALABAR HILL.—TO BE LET, from the 25th instant, the BUNGALOW now occupied by Edward Bigg, Esq. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to Messrs EDWARD BIGG & Co., Apollo Street.

TO BE LET or SOLD, the BUNGALOW No. 147, Malabar Hill. The present occupant will vacate on the 31st May. Apply to the MANAGER, LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA, Limited, Parsee Bazaar, Street.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession on Malabar Hill, the Commodious Bungalow, MALABAR CASTLE. For particulars apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

Bombay, 23rd April 1870.

TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at No. 6 Apollo Street, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, Solicitors. For particulars apply to RUTTONJEE BOMANJEE & Co., No. 4 Rampart Row.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS, TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs.	as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74	0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„ Qts.	36	0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„ „	32	0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„ „	27	0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

		Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Old Pale	Black capsule	32	0
COGNAC, Superior Pale	Yellow capsule	28	0
COGNAC, Pale	White capsule	25	0
OLD JAMAICA RUM		22	0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality		21	0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)		21	0
IRISH WHISKEY		23	0
SCOTCH WHISKEY		21	0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs.	as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15	0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18	8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22	0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22	0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28	0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32	0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33	0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

			Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON	Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN	Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER	Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE	Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN	Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac)	Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC	White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES	Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List. Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a GODOWN near the Elphinstone Circle. REMINGTON & Co.

NOTICES.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to. Orders from out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
VERSUS
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Mr J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the ALEXANDRA HOTEL, begs to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen that he has resumed the management of the above Hotel, which is so well known for its excellent accommodation. There are besides three separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which are very commodious for Ladies and Gentlemen. Superior articles are always supplied at moderate rates, and great care is taken for the comfort of the Visitors.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. Jeewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 8 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE and COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, brilliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL, WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld), ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

Terms—STRICTLY CASH.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

COLABA Land shares have been enquired for—other shares firm. Government Paper active.

CALCUTTA.

(From TOULMIN & Co.'s WEEKLY CIRCULAR, May 3.)

THE hot season has fairly set in, and every body not compelled by circumstances to remain in Calcutta has fled either to the Hills or Home, and those that have no choice must of necessity grin and bear the grilling heat. Business continues much the same as before; Seeds being the only staple in which large operations are possible for the present, all the other export staples being in such small supply as virtually as though they were quite out of season.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON has not materially altered during the week, although the tendency has been towards lower rates.

FREIGHTS have remained steady all week with a fair amount of business in progress, but the ships chartered to arrive are now coming to hand freely, and, speaking from a produce point of view, it really does seem that the market is threatened with more tonnage than is required for the present, considering the absolute absence of stocks of produce and the slow rate at which supplies are arriving from the interior; true the disengaged tonnage in port only amounts to 1,000 tons, but most probably this will be considerably augmented during the incoming week. In connection with the Suez Canal a new line of traffic has been opened during the week, which seems likely to deal a serious blow at the interest of local steamer proprietors engaged in the Coasting and China trades, more particularly the latter. The old and lucrative trade of carrying opium, cotton, specie &c., between India and China has almost accidentally been discovered by a home line of steamers, who it seems have mapped out the voyage for their steamers thus:—London to Calcutta or Bombay, thence to Hongkong and home again from China with a cargo of tea and silk; in consequence of this change, freight on opium and cotton from India to China has fallen 50 per cent during the week.

CALCUTTA.—5TH MAY 1870.

Considerable amounts of business were reported in Government Securities at the following rates:—

4 per cents, at Rs. 98-0, 98-4, 98-6, and small sums at Rs. 98-8 or Rs. 2-0 to 1-8 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1870, yesterday, at Rs. 105-0, and to-day at Rs. 105-0, 105-4, and 105-5.

5 per cents. of 1856-57, at Rs. 107-12, and one lot of Rs. 10,000 at Rs. 108-0.

5½ per cents. at Rs. 114-6 and 114-8.

3 years' Debentures, at Rs. 101-6.

—6 per cent. Municipal Debentures were in great demand, and upwards of 2 lakhs were purchased for different parties, at from Rs. 108-2 to 108-12.

The following sales and purchases in shares were reported today:—

Bank of Bengal, a good many, by different parties, at Rs. 1,475 and 1,480.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130 and 131.

Port Canning Land, Investment, &c., Co.'s shares, at Rs. 327½ for cash, and a time-bargain contract for 20 shares, at Rs. 330, to be delivered in 10 days.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 9.

Gordon, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, on leave, from Poona.

Griffith, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Meerut.

Tarleton, Lieutenant, 39th Regiment, on leave, from Ferozepore.

Price, Lieutenant Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Surat.

Erskine, Lieutenant, 2nd Battalion 24th Regiment, on leave, from England.

Caldecott, Assistant Surgeon, Bombay Medical Staff, on duty, from England.

Baker, Cornet, 5th Lancers, on duty, from England.

Tyler, Cornet, 3rd Hussars, on sick leave, from England.

Williams, Lieutenant, 21st Madras Native Infantry, to appear before a medical board, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURE.—MAY 9.

Gordon, Lieutenant, 2nd Regiment Sind Horse, on leave, to Kurrachee.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

Poona, 7th May, 1870.

With the sanction of Government one Company of the Detachment 95th Foot, now at Poona, will rejoin Regimental Head Quarters at Bombay.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lieutenant F. W. Douglass, 1st Battalion 7th Foot, is directed to proceed to England for the purpose of going through a course of Musketry Inspection at Hythe.

The undermentioned returned to duty by permission of the Secretary of State for India on the date specified:—

Captain G. A. Jacob, Staff Corps, Superintendent of Army Schools, on 26th April 1870.

Conductor J. Murray, Ordnance Department, on 1st April 1870.

Lieutenant Colonel E. Grant, Staff Corps, on 29th April 1870.

Sub-Conductor G. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, on 2nd May 1870.

That part of G O C No. 100, 16th February last, appointing Lieutenant A F Stewart, Staff Corps, to be second Wing Subaltern 25th N L I is cancelled.

With reference to G O C No. 551, 26th January 1870, Lieutenant J Ferguson, Staff Officer, Pooroundhur, performed the duties of Commandant in addition to his own, from the 7th to the 15th January inclusive.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

5th Regiment N L I.—Captain Madden to retain the Quarter Mastership on promotion.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

41st Foot—Lieutenant M W Kelly, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

66th Foot—Captain H A F Merewether, to Manora, from 28th April to 5th May 1870, on medical certificate.

2nd Foot 1st Battalion.—Lieutenant D F B Webster, in extension, to remain at Mahableshwur, from 12th May to 10th June 1870, on medical certificte.

24th Foot 2nd Battalion.—Major A J Macpherson, to England, overland, from date of departure, to appear before a medical board.

8th Foot 1st Battalion.—Ensign H L A Fuller, from 1st May to 30th September 1870, to remain at Kirkee, to study the Hindustani language.

8th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Captain H Farquharson, to Mahableshwur, from 1st May to 31st October 1870, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Captain G B Crespin, attached to 28th N I, in extension, to remain at Bombay, from 1st to 15th May 1870, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps.—Lieutenant B. G. Humfrey, 27th N. I, in extension, to remain at Kurrachee, from 24th April to 23rd May 1870, on medical certificate.

General List.—Lieutenant S. S. Dalmaboy, (7th N .I) to the Sea Coast from 7th May to 6th July 1870, on a medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, May 4.)

Mr. Edward Vesey Westmacott is re-appointed to officiate, until further orders, as Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dinagepore, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of the offices of Magistrate and Collector of that district by Mr. James Henry Ravenshaw.

Mr. Alexander Manson to officiate temporarily as Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, in the second grade.

Mr. Ormiston Galloway Reid McWilliam, B A., to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, in the fourth grade, during the absence, on special duty, of Mr. John Ware Edgar, or until further orders, with effect from the afternoon of the 18th April.

Mr. Henry Granville Sharp to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector, and to have charge of the Sub-division of Baraset.

Mr. Edward Stanford Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bograh, is transferred to Mymensing.

Mr. Thomas Durant Beighton, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, to have charge of the Subdivision of Culna, in Burdwan.

Lieutenant Everard Neal Digges LaTouche, Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-division of Mungledye, in Durrung, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. John James Sheet Driberg, or until further orders.

Mr Edward Stanford Andrew, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bograh, is granted leave for one month and a half.

Mr Thomas Henry Howard Shortt, C. S., is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days, from the date of his making over charge of his office at Midnapore, to enable him to proceed to Europe on furlough.

Mr. Thomas Walton, officiating Magistrate and Collector of Pooree, is allowed one month's extraordinary leave from the 2nd May.

Mr. John James Sheet Driberg, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Mungledye, for three months.

Mr. F. Adams to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Nuddea, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. A. H. Giles, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr Arthur Anley, or until further orders.

Mr. Gloster Henry French to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Pubna, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. Henry Maxwell Reily, or until further orders. This cancels the order of the 2nd April appointing Mr. French to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Jessore.

Mr. J. G Farquharson, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Gowhatty.

Mr. James Randall Muspratt to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Beerbhoom.

Mr. H. C. Connolly, Civil Medical Officer, Bograh, is granted leave for six months.

The services of Veterinary Surgeon Hiram Farrell are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, May 3.)

Mr. H. G. Turner, Junior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, six months' special leave, with thirty days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. N. A Roupell, Acting Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, three months' privilege leave.

Assistant Surgeon J. Bilderbeck, Superintendent, Central Jail, Rajahmundry, for one month, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Captain St. George Canlfield, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Neilgherry Hills, preparatory leave for one month, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of obtaining furlough to Europe, on medical certificate.

Captain J. Mitchell, Superintendent Government Central Museum, cumulative privilege leave for forty days.

Mr. H. R. Farmer, Assistant to the Collector of Coimbatore, for one month.

Mr. J. Ferguson, Assistant in charge of the Nellumbur Plantations, to be 2nd Class Assistant Conservator of Forests.

Mr. Robert Rice to officiate as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore, during the absence of Mr. Roupell on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Charles Donald Maclean to officiate as Under Secretary to Government in the Departments under the Chief Secretary, during the absence of Mr. Stokes on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. John Robert Kindersley, to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature, Madras, until further orders.

Mr. John Charles Loch, to be Sheriff of the Town of Madras for the remainder of the current year, vice Mr. H. D. Elphinstone Dalrymple, who has obtained leave of absence to Europe.

Mr. J. C. Winscom, Deputy Collector in charge of the Treasury, in the District of Coimbatore, to be Registrar of Assurances of that District.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant J. Pennycuick, of the Royal Madras Engineers, Executive Engineer 3rd grade, furlough (medical certificate) for two years to Europe, and to embark from Madras.

Brigadier-General H. Nott, Commanding Northern District, furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major H. C. Menzies, Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner 2nd class, officiating Deputy Commissioner 3rd class, and Judge of the Small Cause Court at Oomrawatee, furlough for one year and four months, and to embark from Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon J. Bilderbeck, Superintendent of the Central Jail at Rajahmundry, furlough (medical certificate) for 20 months, and to embark from Madras.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Stewart, Royal Madras Artillery, Deputy Inspector-General and Acting Inspector-General of Ordnance and Mazagines, furlough for two years, and to embark from Madras.

Major C. B. L. Smith, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces, furlough for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

Colonel G. Rowlandson, Royal Madras Arty., Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory, to act as Inspector General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough of Colonel J. L. Barrow, C.B., or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brevet-Col. R Cadell, Royal Madras Artillery, Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, to act as Superintendent of the Gun Powder Manufactory, vice Col. Rowlandson on other duty, or until further orders.

Lieut-Colonel N. G. Campbell, Royal Madras Artillery, to act as Deputy Inspector-General of Ordnance and Magazines, during the absence on furlough of Lieut.-Colonel A. Stewart, or until further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. F. Henegan, Royal Madras Artillery, to act as Commissary of Ordnance, 1st class, vice Colonel R. Cadel on other duty, or until further orders. With effect from the date of embarkation for Europe of Lieut-Colonel A. Stewart, Royal Madras Artillery, Deputy Inspr.-General and Acting Inspector General Ordnance and Magazines.

Colonel J. D. Mein, Royal Madras Artillery, to be a Brigadier-General of the 1st class, vice Nott, to complete the Establishment.

Colonel A. R. Thornhill, of the Staff Corps, officiating Remount Agent at Oossoor, is granted privilege leave of absence for 30 days, from date of departure. Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw will conduct the duties of the Agency during the absence and on the responsibility of the former officer.

MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The under-mentioned officers are granted furlough as indicated against their names:—

Major J. G. Coleman, in Europe, for 5 months from date of departure.

Captain H. E. Church, to Australia, for 3 months, from date of departure.

MADRAS ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Madras, 26th April 1870.

The following removals are ordered:—

Captain F. S. Fitzpatrick from 2nd Wing Subaltern 27th Native Infantry to Quarter Master 30th Regt N. I.—At his own request.

Lieutenant T. W. Sandes from Quarter Master 30th Regt. Native Infantry, to 2nd Wing Subaltern 27th Regt. N. I.—At his own request.

Major R. Farrer from officiating Wing Officer 41st Native Infantry to officiating Wing Officer 21st Native Infantry—To join.

Staff Asst. Surgn. R. Kaith from doing duty Depot Wellington to do duty under orders of Depy. Inspector General, Presidency Circle.

Staff Asst. Surgn. R. H. Carew, from 45th Foot, when relieved to do duty Depot Wellington—at public expense, from 1st May 1870.

Leave of absence:—

Brigade Staff.—Brigadier-General H. Nott, Commanding Northern District, from 23rd April 1870, or date of departure for one month—Madras, s. c., to appear before a Medical Board.

Royal Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel N. G. Campbell, 5th Brigade, from 1st December 1869 to 28th February 1870—Madras, private affairs.

1st Foot.—Captain W. N. Watts, 1st Battalion, from 12th April 1870, or date of departure, for 4 months—Neilgherries, private affairs.

1st Foot.—Lieutenant C. H. Sanford, 1st Battalion, from 1st May 1870, or date of departure, for 6 months—Neilgherries, private affairs.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Riding Master J. O'Condell, in continuation to the 31st August 1870—Eastern Coast, Bangalore and the Neilgherries, s. c.

Staff Corps.—Captain F. Middlecoat, 2nd Wing Subaltern 26th Native Infantry, from 19th April 1870, or date of departure for one month—Madras, s. c., preparatory to obtaining leave to Europe.

General List.—Lieutenant A. Chaplain, Adjutant 32nd Native Infantry, from 4th April 1870, or date of departure for one month—Bombay, s. c., to appear before a medical board.

Medical Department.—Surgeon J. S. Morton, M D., in medical charge 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, in extension of privilege leave for one month from 3rd May 1870—Neilgherries, private affairs.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 4)

Mr. George Palmer, officiating Magistrate and Collector, Moozuffernuggur, is appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, during the absence on leave of Mr. William John Rivett-Carnac, or until further orders.

Mr. David Craigie Halkett, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moozuffernuggur, is appointed to officiate as Magistrate and Collector at that station, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Palmer, or until further orders.

Lieutenant George Farquhar Irving Graham, returned from furlough, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police at Benares, with effect from the 15th March.

The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to make the following promotions in the Police Force of the North Western Provinces, with effect from the 7th May:—

Mr. Walter Williams, District Superintendent 4th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent 3rd grade.

Mr Sydney Smith, District Superintendent 5th grade, to officiate as District Superintendent 4th grade.

Mr. Frederick Walter Court, Assistant District Superintendent 2nd grade, to officiate as District Superintendent 5th grade, and as Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, during the absence of Captain Dodd, or until further orders.

Mr. Benjamin Alone, Assistant District Superintendent 2nd grade, to officiate as Assistant District Superintendent 1st grade.

Mr. James Walter Williams, officiating District Superintendent of Police 3rd grade, at Moozuffernugger, is transferred to Dehra Doon.

Mr. William Lumley Louis, officiating District Superintendent of Police, 5th grade, at Dehra Doon, is transferred to Moozuffernuggur.

Three months' privilege leave of absence is granted to Mr. Alan Cadell, Settlement Officer of Mozuffernuggur, with effect from the 1st May or subsequent date.

Privilege leave of absence for one month is granted to Mr. Walter Erskine Neale, 5th Grade Settlement Officer at Etawah, with effect from the 15th May, or subsequent date.

Mr. Charles Harvey D'Mello, officiating Assistant Inspector, 1st Circle, Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Principal of the Ajmere College, vice Mr. J. F. Goulding.

Mr. Thomas Harris, B.A., Head Master, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Principal of the Ajmere College in addition to his own duties, with effect from 14th March until relieved by Mr. D'Mello.

Mr. James Speed Graves, Extra Assistant Inspector, Benares, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspector, 1st Circle, Department of Public Instruction, North-Western Provinces, vice Mr. C. H. D'Mello.

Privilege leave of absence for two months is granted to the Reverend Filtrim Christopher Fagan, M.A., Chaplain of Allahabad, with effect from the 2nd May, or subsequent date.

Privilege leave of absence for six weeks is granted to Mr. Robert Smith Aikman, Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Etawah, with effect from the 15th May or subsequent date.

One month's privilege leave of absence, is granted to Mr. William Thomas Church, officiating Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahjehanpore, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Privilege leave of absence for 3 months is granted to Mr. William Moir, M.B., Civil Assistant Surgeon of Meerut, with effect from the 1st May, or subsequent date.

Mr J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, attached to the Bareilly Division, Public Works, is transferred to the Raneekhet Division, Public Works.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—8TH MAY.

London...	Cotton	£1 5s. 0d.	Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d.	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	„
	Wooden Ships	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.	
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d.	
	Seeds	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
Havre	Cotton	£1 7s. 6d. to £1 10s. 0d.	
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.	
	„ Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.	
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Emma Ash (s)	Parker	Hull, March 31.
	Sir Bartle Frere (s)	Thomson	Jedda, April 19.
9	Apis (s)	Benich	Trieste, April 16.
	Stowell (s)	Ward	Newcastle, March 20
	Tilly (s)	Hannah	Cochin.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Golden Eagle	Muir	Liverpool.
	Thunderbolt	Goldsworthy	Liverpool.
	Premier	Sweetser	Calcutta.
	Euphrates (s)	Hibbert	Kurrachee.
	M.S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.
	Sir J R. Carnac (s)	Gulzelar	Coast and Goa.
	Nyassa (s)	Xavier	Surat.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday—

Barque Herald of the Morning, Gardyne, to Maldive Island.

Schooner Hamido, Nacoda, to Colsagurpatam and Tuticorin.

Ship Cornwallis, Brown, to Liverpool.

Ship Cynric, Wallace, to Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—

Steamer General Outram, to Veraval and Cutch.

Steamer Apis, to Trieste, via Suez Canal.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

May	5	Jeanie Douglas	Hollywood	Liverpool, January 13
		Comorin	Leech	Liverpool
		Mooresfort	Lewill	London, January 18
		Kingsbridge	Cooper	Sunderland, Dec 21
		Ruparell	Jackson	London, January 28
		Envoy	Berry	Montle W A, Mar 22
		Oriental	Gassin	Marseilles, October 25
	6	Lord Canning		London

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 4 Historian (s) ....Sultan ....Liverpool

DEPARTURE.

May 3 Hotspur (s) ....Wetherington. London

Passengers arrived per s s Historian—Mr Henderson and lady, Miss Cherry, Mr Robinson, Mr Patterson, Mr Dean, Mr Jones, Mr Bardett, Mr Hastings, Mr Meadows, Mr Smyth and Mr Kirk.

POPULAR CONCERTS.—The first of a Series of POPULAR CONCERTS will be given in the Hall of the BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Mazagon, on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 11th instant.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1	Pianoforte Solo, (Zelman)	Zelman
2	"Just before the battle, Mother" (*****)	Root
3	"The Bell Ringer" (*****)	Wallace
4	"The Man of War" (*****)	Hatton
5	"Good bye, Sweetheart, good bye," (Herberte Scuse)	Hatton
6	"The King and the Miller" (*****)	Keller
7	Flute Solo—"Rising of the Lark," (Kruger)	Carte
8	"The Message," (Mrs. Buxton)	Blumenthal.

PART II.

9	Pianoforte Solo—"Nocturne," (Signor Zelman)	Goria
10	"The Sea" (*****)	Neukomm
11	"The Macgregors' Gathering," (Herberte Scuse)	Westrop
12	Pianoforte Solo—"Caprice à la Mazurka," (Mrs Buxton)	Schlosser
13	"The Stirrup Cup" (*****)	Arditti
14	Duet, "Somnambula," (Mrs Buxton and Mr Herberte Scuse)	Bellini
15	"The Ballad Singer," (Mrs Buxton)	Linley
16	GOD SAVE THE QUEEN, QUARTETTE.	

Tickets—Rs. 2. Reserved Seats—Rs. 3.

Doors open at 8-30; Concert to commence at 9 o'clock.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.; Messrs. Chesson & Woodhall; and at the Academy.

NOTICE.—BYCULLA CLUB.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club WILL BE HELD at the Club House on THURSDAY the 12th inst. at 5 P.M.

5th May 1870.

F. J. OLIPHANT,
Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASHBURNER—May 9th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of C. E. Ashburner, Esq., of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 10, 1870.

BEFORE many hours have passed we shall learn the result of the new appeal to the people of France which the politic Emperor of that nation has deemed it expedient to make. What the issue will be it is not difficult to determine, for the French people have shown a great readiness, on similar occasions, to deposit in the urns the billets bearing the word "Yes." Nor is this surprising. An apparent alternative is offered them. A proposition or series of propositions is submitted to them, and they are told to vote blankly "Yes" or "No," but this is never done except under circumstances when the negative vote of a majority would practically mean revolution. The power which submits the question is able to resist a negative vote, and as there is no power able to enforce a negative vote, it would be useless. Experience has proved over and over again that the people, on these occasions always say "Yes." The plebiscitum is a device of semi-revolutionary origin; its object is to confer upon the Government for the time being a show of moral support, or, if the reality exists, to put it on record and parade it before the world. The Constitution of the year VIII.—1799—which followed the 18th Brumaire, and seated Napoleon firmly as First Consul was submitted to the people and of course sanctioned. In 1802 he took another step towards the throne by extending his tenure of office from ten years to the term of his life. As there was some demur in the Senate, the question was referred to the people. This time the thing was done with more form, and the registers showed a majority of three millions to a few hundreds on the side of the Consul. Two years afterwards Napoleon sought a similar sanction for his assumption of the title of Emperor, but there was less of formality, at first, and a greater appearance of spontaneity; the result, of course, was the same. Napoleon set great store by these votes, and on every occasion, when his authority was called in question, referred to the millions who had elected him. When he was elected Consul for life he did not demand that the office should be hereditary, but power was conferred on him to nominate a successor. In 1804 he boldly declared the office of Emperor to be hereditary, with a right of adoption failing heirs male. The appeal to the people thus became a fixed device in the Bonapartist scheme of statecraft, and even the famous *Acte Additionnel* went through the process.

Naturally enough Prince Louis Napoleon was not likely to under-estimate the value of the device to which Napoleon I. had resorted with such success. No sooner had he effected the *coup d'état* than he fortified himself in his new position by a popular vote, and a year afterwards he had recourse to the same machinery and obtained from the people, by the usual methods, an immense vote in favour of a restoration of the Empire. Although these big totals merely echo a foregone conclusion, the third Napoleon, like the first, refers with pride to the millions who elected him, whenever it is expedient to make the most of that sanction. Undoubtedly the votes of the *plebs* have afforded him great moral support abroad as well as at home, and he has been able to claim a title which no one can gainsay and call himself the Elect of Seven Millions. Now he has availed himself of this resource once more. For years his object has been to obtain one of these popular displays on behalf of the Prince Imperial. That is really the main reason why the new Constitution has just been referred to the people. It was the first opportunity that he could have seized. The Ministers would not agree to submit the succession of the Prince by itself, and as the Emperor valued only that and would have it, they tacked on the new Constitution. As the Emperor retains the right of appealing to the people whenever he pleases, the vote for the new Constitution will be valid only until it is repealed; and he may have it repealed at any moment he may deem fitting.

Practically the method of government by plebiscitum in the last resort has made the throne of France elective—not an agreeable prospect for France or for Europe—and has retained in full force that element of instability which has characterized French institutions since 1789. The sole element of stability at present existing is the army; as long as the Emperor keeps his hold on the army his personal government, no matter what the forms and shows may be, is intact; and when he has secured the election of his son as his successor, he will have played his last card for the perpetuation of his dynasty.

At a late hour last night a telegram announcing the result of the plebiscitum was received. It accords with our anticipation.

JUDGING from the comments in the home papers we are afraid that the people of England will not form a very correct estimate of the effects of "the Prince's visit." The glowing accounts sent them show only the outside, and not all that; imagine, for instance, an account of the Bombay illumination night without any mention of that principal performer—the half-gale of wind! But the accounts sent home have thrown *The Times* into an ecstasy, and gifted able editors with a "second-sight" which enables them to see a great deal more in the incidents of the tour than inferior mortals on the spot. We learn from these enthusiastic, not to say sensational, commentators, that the "marvellous incidents" form a story "as good as anything in the *Arabian Nights*"—an opinion which will astonish Mr. Lane, and the young folks of Great Britain. Rising to the height of the occasion *The Times* affirms, with laughable gravity, that "nothing less than the pacification of India and the reconciliation of its Native Chieftains to the British Government is symbolized by the gatherings and festivities here described." Cynics may well scoff at "the press" when it indulges in such absurd assertions. After a grand descriptive sentence referring to the Native Chiefs who, spontaneously, of course, went out of their little realms to meet the Duke of Edinburgh, we are told that "the allegiance of these Princes up to very recent times was considered uncertain and precarious." But an enchanter appeared in the shape of a Royal Duke and worked marvels. For, the London enthusiast goes on, "Now, their demonstrations of satisfaction and loyalty have convinced even the most incredulous of their good affection to the Crown, and their surrender of ancient prejudices in favour of European habits has completed the astonishment of Indian society." And this is the sort of stuff that the leading journal pours out for the benefit of the Three Per Cents! We hear nothing of the pressure that brought the Chiefs, nothing of the secret motives that no doubt influenced many who thought that the Duke of Edinburgh was a person of power, able to grant favours, and facilitate appeals. The allegiance of the Princes is not a whit stronger or less weak than it was before his advent; and, so far as it exists, it is due to anything but his visit. The Chiefs understood better than *The Times* why they were there. In the account of the Bombay festivities there is a brief allusion to the influence of H. E. the Governor, and to the exercise of it, but the writer did not tell *The Times* the nature of the influence nor how it was exercised. In the account of the Elephanta fête we are not told how Native Chiefs, to their intense disgust, were kept cooped up in steamers and not allowed to land. We hear not a word of the motives that animated the Gaekwar when he gave two lakhs to the Sailors' Home. We hear nothing of the opinion of the common people that the income-tax is to pay the cost of the Prince's visit. No one dwells on the number of Chiefs who were "sick" and could not come. But *The Times* is in a courtly optimist mood. "It is not to be doubted"—so let no one doubt—"that the appearance in person of a Prince of the Blood Royal has exercised in this case the greatest influence over the Oriental mind, an influence which has been strengthened by the carriage and conduct of the Duke himself throughout his visit. Asiatics are slow to comprehend impersonal power, but they are vividly impressed by the presence of Royalty. It may safely be assumed that what the Queen's son has accomplished in this matter could have been done by no personage of inferior rank." Next we shall have the "leading journal" advocating the pleasant crotchet of H. H. Aga Khan, that the best thing England could do would be to send out a Royal Prince as Viceroy and disband 50,000 men! There can be very little hope of any correct appreciation of Indian affairs in the British Press, so long as it is possible for *The Times* to publish rubbish like that which we have quoted from its columns.

IT is stated (says the "Pioneer") that the Peshawur Fort is not to be abandoned, but as a large force will in that case be unnecessary the troops are to be reduced. Already one field battery of artillery has left for Cambellpore, and as soon as the munitions are complete, another battery with two regiments of infantry will follow it.

REFERRING to the appointment of Sir Henry Durand to be Sir Donald Macleod's successor in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Punjab, the "Pioneer" says—"It is due to all those (including ourselves) who wrote so adversely of Sir Henry's chances but a week ago to say that, even thus lately, there were more than serious doubts of his election—doubts, we are in a position to add, held by none more decidedly than Sir Henry himself. We go further, indeed, and surmise that even Lord Mayo—although the appointment is popularly supposed to be in his gift—was little wiser than the rest till a very late moment, when the happy thought occurred to him of a revelation *au coup de theatre*, amid a salvo of champagne corks and deafening 'hoorays' of half the Punjab."

THE death of Sir James Young Simpson, the celebrated Scotch physician, is recorded in the English telegrams. As a professor he occupied a distinguished position, and his services as a doctor were prized by the highest classes; but it is chiefly as the discoverer of the anæsthetic properties of chloroform that he will be remembered by posterity. He was born in 1811. His illness was referred to as follows by "The Lancet" just before the departure of the mail of the 15th ult:—"The profession will have heard with extreme regret of the illness of Sir J. Simpson. From the accounts which reached us in the first instance, we were led to anticipate that his condition might be referable to overwork. Sir James had been suffering for some little time from rheumatism, for which he had been taking bromide of potassium. About a month ago he was rather suddenly seized with symptoms which were at first ascribed to the effects of chloral, a large dose of which he had taken to overcome sleeplessness, but there is every reason to believe his attack to have been of the nature of angina, as of late there have been increasing indications of cardiac disease. Professor Simpson has been confined to his room since his illness, and his condition naturally awakens great anxiety on the part of his medical advisers. The medical and scientific world, no less than the large number of those who have benefited by his advice, will heartily sympathise with him, and share with his attendants the hope that the labours of so distinguished and energetic a man may be spared to the public and the profession."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

(*Via Russia.*)

LONDON, 7TH MAY.

Nawab Faiz Ali Khan, Minister of the Maharajah of Jeypore, has been gazetted a Companion of the Star of India.

The decision on the supersession of British by Indian Colonels, on the bonus and compensation question, and the Kirwee prize fund, has been postponed.

OBITUARY.

The following names appear in the obituary of the week:—Sir James Simpson, Lord Hawke, Major G. Wilcock, and Major F. W. Brown.

THE COMMAND IN IRELAND.

LONDON, 9TH MAY, NOON.

Sir William Mansfield has been offered, and it is believed he will accept the Irish command in succession to Lord Strathnairn.

The *Times* of to-day contradicts the report that it is the intention of Mr. Bright to retire.

THE RESULT OF THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, 9TH MAY, NOON.

The approximate result of the Plebiscitum shows 6½ millions ayes against 1½ millions noes. In Paris there was a majority of 20,000 noes.

(*By British Indian Cable.*)

THE PLEBISCITUM.

PARIS, 9TH MAY.

The following is the result of the Plebiscitum. In the Capital 111,363 yeas and 156,377 noes. In the Department of the Seine 139,537 yeas and 184,946 noes.

FLORENCE, 9TH MAY.

A band of 300 republicans has appeared in the Italian province of Catania. The troops supported by the population are pursuing them.

LONDON, 8TH MAY.

The *Observer* of to-day learns that Mr. Bright has determined to resign by the advice of his doctors. Mr. Mundella, it is rumoured, will be his successor.

LONDON, 6TH MAY, AFT.

The Cotton market was firm to-day.

Dhollera 9 7/16d.

The ship Queen of the South has arrived from Bombay.

SUEZ, 7TH MAY.

The following ships entered the Suez Canal on the 4th and 5th May:—The Africa and Bywell Castle, from Bombay bound for Genoa and Liverpool, and the Glasgow, from Liverpool for Bombay.

A NEW ROUTE TO INDIA.

IT is proposed to establish a new route to India, which it is believed will be a formidable rival to that via Brindisi. A railway is to be built connecting the Austrian lines with the harbour of Santi Quaranta, in Epirus, via Dalmatia, Bosnia, and Albania. It is stated that this harbour could be made to hold a sufficiently large number of ships for the purpose, and that the country in its vicinity is very fertile and capable of affording a great opening for its commercial development. It is 760 miles nearer Alexandria than Brindisi, and ships using it for the Indian traffic would avoid the dangerous navigation of the Archipelago.—*Eastern Budget.*

BOMBAY.

MR. CRUSTNARAO PANDOORUNG has been appointed tutor to His Highness the Raj of Drangdra.

MR. NOWROJEE FURDOONJEE, the Secretary of the Bombay Association, intends shortly to proceed to England.

THE COPENHAGEN, Cowie, master, from Liverpool to Bombay, has been spoken with part of cargo jettisoned.

WITH the sanction of Government, one company of the detachment of the 95th Foot, now at Poona, will rejoin the regimental head quarters in Bombay.

A FRUITFUL VINE.—A native paper tells of a Parsee lady dying the other day at Nowsaree at the age of ninety years, and leaving the numerous progeny of one hundred and two persons.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.—Dr. Knapp, the Superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act, is at present engaged in framing rules for his establishment. The Act has not yet actually come into operation.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE.—A few days ago a Hindoo lad named Gunoo Rowjee lent about twenty rupees to a countryman of his, and when the latter refused to pay the amount on a demand being made, Gunoo cut his throat with a razor. This was on Sunday last. He was soon conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the band of the 95th (the Derbyshire) Regiment at the Esplanade band-stand this evening.

Overture	Prometheus	Beethoven.
Selection	Le Postillion de Lonjumeau	Adam.
Valse	Silver Cloud	Lutz.
Fantasia	The Derby Day	Basquit.
Quadrille	Royal Alfred	Godfrey.
Galop	Cricketana	Clarke.

GAMBLING.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Esmael Husson and two others were charged with gaming with dice and money on a public thoroughfare. They were convicted. The first and third prisoners were sent to jail for a month, and the second was fined five rupees with the alternative of ten days' imprisonment.—Bhima Hurjee was charged with a similar offence, and fined ten rupees, or in default to be imprisoned for twenty days.

THE Government of Bombay lately enquired of the Supreme Government, with reference to the orders of the Financial Department that compensation for dearness of provisions in Bombay is restricted to cases in which the price of food is at least 50 per cent. dearer than in ordinary times, as to what is intended by the word "food," and what by "ordinary times." The Government of Bombay is informed that the orders alluded to are not applicable to establishments in that presidency, and is referred to Financial Resolution No. 1915, dated 27th March 1870.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE LIBERATED SLAVES IN BOMBAY.

OF late, our readers must have observed, numbers of slaves have been brought to Bombay from dhows captured in the Indian Ocean by Her Majesty's ships of war. Recently a number of boys were placed under the charge of Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police of Bombay, and he made them over to a number of gentlemen in town to whom they were intended to act as domestic servants. No pains were spared on them but the masters in not a few cases have been rather disappointed in finding that, after a brief term of service and just as they were becoming useful, the boys at once disappeared. What was for some time suspected has now been clearly discovered—that systematic efforts have been made to kidnap the boys, first by welcome seducements in the shape of sweetmeats and idleness, and then by compulsory shipment, in secret, to the Persian Gulf and elsewhere, where they are again sold into slavery. Thus the good hoped to be done when the boys are liberated and brought here is frustrated; but we learn that the matter has been brought to official notice and we trust the scoundrels engaged in the traffic of kidnapping will be found out and punished as severely as the law will allow. A benevolent citizen has addressed a remonstrance to the Senior Magistrate, and the matter has been referred to the Commissioner of Police, who we trust will spare no effort in the matter.

CRICKET.

A MATCH was played on the Esplanade on Saturday last between the Persian Cricket Club (formerly the "Jupiter") and the Byculla Union Cricket Club in which the former were victors, beating their opponents by twenty-two runs. The following is the score:—

THE PERSIAN CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr P Minocherjee	b W Sherd	10	b J. Connell	3
Mr M Heeramaneck	b J Connell	1	leg out F C DeSouza	9
Mr A Rustomjee	b J Connell	7	b F C DeSouza	8
Mr J Hormusjee	c F C DeSouza	0	b J Connell	2
Mr B Bhimjee	run out F C DeSouza	18	b J Connell	8
Mr P Jeewanjee	b F C DeSouga	2	c F C DeSouza	8
Mr N Ruttonjee	b W Sherd	6	c J Connell	1
Mr R Sorabjee	b W Sherd	0	b W Sherd	1
Mr M Hormasjee	not out	4	not out	1
Mr F Cowasjee	b W Sherd	5	b J Connell	0
Mr S Sorabjee	c W Sherd	0	b W Sherd	5
		53		46
	Byes	8	Byes	16
	Leg Bye	1	Leg Bye	1
	Total	62	Total	63

THE BYCULLA UNION CRICKET CLUB.

	1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Mr W Sherd	run out	3	b J Hormasjee	14
Mr F C DeSouza	run out	22	b A Rustomjee	0
Mr J Benson	run out	5	c P Jeewanjee	10
Mr P Lone	b P Jeewanjee	0	c B Bhimjee	10
Mr R Butler	c N Ruttonjee	6	b J Hormasjee	0
Mr J Connell	c J Hormasjee	0	c P Rustomjee	0
Mr W Benson	c F Cowasjee	9	c P Jeewanjee	0
Mr P C DeSouza	c N Ruttonjee	5	c S Rustomjee	3
Mr E Barnard	not out	0	run out	2
Mr L DeSouza	b J Hormasjee	1	not out	3
Mr C Bell	c B Bhimjee	4	c N Ruttonjee	4
		55	Total	46
	Byes	2		
	Total	57		

THE FALSE TRADE MARK CASE.

THIS was a prosecution brought by Messrs. Volkart Brothers, agents of Mr. J. Simonin of Paris, against Mowjee Godoo, a dealer in dye, for using a false trademark, and had been adjourned from the 29th ultimo. On the case being called yesterday, Dr. Dallas for the defendant said that he had expected from what had passed between his firm and the prosecutors' solicitor that an application would be made to withdraw the case.

Mr. Payne said as Dr. Dallas' statement called for an explanation he was prepared to give it, though he had not intended to allude to what had passed as he considered it would prejudice the defendant, and the proposition he understood was without prejudice. He then read a correspondence between Messrs. Dallas and Lynch and himself. Messrs. Dallas and Lynch on the 2nd instant had written to him stating that the defendant was a mere retail dealer and was willing to have the objectionable labels removed from the packages in his possession and to undertake not to sell any dye in future with the objectionable label provided the prosecutors would withdraw from the prosecution. On the same day Mr. Payne replied that his clients assented provided the defendant would state from whom and when he had purchased the packages with the label in question. On the 6th instant he received a reply stating the name of the house through whom the goods with the label had been imported and that a person from Messrs. Volkart Brothers could attend at the defendant's shop to see the labels removed. His client's man had attended at the defendant's shop but the defendant refused to allow the labels to be removed unless the case was first withdrawn. It was not likely his clients would consent to that, and accordingly he immediately informed Dr. Dallas of the circumstances through his clerk and that he should go on with the case.

After some discussion it was arranged at the suggestion of Mr. Connon that the label should be removed from the packages by a police officer, and it was agreed that the defendant should bring the packages to the police office and that a constable should see the front labels removed from the packages and the side labels obliterated. On Mr. Payne's application the case was adjourned for one week.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—9TH MAY.

(Before N. SPENCER, Esq.)

ISSUB ESMAIL vs. THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

Mr. Amiroodeen appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Fletcher, of Messrs. Manisty and Fletcher, appeared for the defendants. In this case the plaintiff claimed a refund of the sum of Rs. 100-12-8 deposited by him under protest in the Small Cause Court office, in pursuance of a distress warrant against his goods, issued at the instance of Mr. Dickson, liquidator of the Mazagon Land Company, for rent alleged to be due for certain plots of the company's ground in possession of the plaintiff. It was contended on behalf of the plaintiff that the distress was illegal on several grounds—1stly, the plaintiff had never agreed to pay any rent to the defendants in respect of the ground alleged to be in his possession; 2ndly, the right of distraining goods could only be exercised in cases in which the extent of ground and the amount of rent to be paid were clearly fixed, which was not the case in the present instance; and lastly, Whatever ground was formerly in possession of the plaintiff, he was subsequently evicted from it.

After hearing the other side, the Judge discharged the warrant and ordered the money to be refunded to the plaintiff.

THE CHARGE OF CHEATING THE FARMER OF THE TOBACCO DUTIES.

ON Friday Mr. Nana Morojee gave decision regarding the charge of cheating brought by Mr. Crishnarao Ragoba against Mr. Nanabhai Pandoorung. In doing so His Worship spoke as follows:—

Prosecutor states that he is a merchant and that he has a partner in trade, named Mr. Vinayek Balcrishna Chintoba. This Mr. V. B. Chintoba had obtained from Government a lease for farming the duties on tobacco in Bombay, under certain conditions, one of them being that he was to pay to Government a quarterly instalment of Rs. 39,250. Prosecutor says he made the acquaintance of defendant through his partner Crishnanath Balcrishna, with the view of obtaining defendant's assistance to Mr. V. B. Chintoba in paying the said instalments. An agreement was entered into by V B. Chintoba and Crishnanath Balcrishna, as defendant's partner, one of the conditions of which was that Crishnanath was bound to supply funds for the payment of the quarterly instalments to Government. Two of the instalments were since paid with the assistance of defendant's firm, and the third became due on the first of October last. Prosecutor repeatedly requested defendant to supply funds, and the latter as repeatedly held out promises to do the same. At last, on or about the 9th November last, defendant sent for prosecutor, and the latter thereupon went over to the house of Mr. Crishnanath Balcrishna in Funnuswadi. Defendant Crishnanath and one Vussonjee Jairam were then present. Defendant represented to prosecutor that he had in vain tried in all quarters to procure money for the payment of the instalment then overdue, that he had arranged with a cotton merchant to buy cotton for prosecutor on credit, and that the cotton merchant had agreed to be ⅓ paid for the cotton out of the daily collections of the tobacco duty. Defendant also represented to prosecutor that he would obtain advances on the cotton from some mercantile house in Bombay and that they could be applied towards the payment of the instalment. Defendant represented at the same time that the advances so to be received would not be equal to the cost price of the cotton, that some margin money would be required, and therefore asked prosecutor to pay him about Rs. 7,000 for the purpose. Defendant accordingly requested prosecutor to deliver to him certain documents which he and his partner V. B. Chintoba held from one Purshotum Meghjee, as security for Rs. 7,000. Prosecutor consented, and subsequently made over the documents to defendant. On the next or third day defendant represented to prosecutor that he had purchased a hundred and fifty candies of cotton for prosecutor, and directed him to superintend the weighing and pressing of the same, and prosecutor had two hundred and sixty-seven bales of cotton prepared for shipment. A few days afterwards defendant represented to prosecutor that he had obtained the shipping documents, &c., and was arranging to obtain advances on them. Prosecutor repeatedly applied to defendant, but to no purpose, till at last Government cancelled the lease, which had been granted to V. B. Chintoba. Prosecutor has since learnt from defendant, Crishnanath Balcrishna, that defendant did not from the first intend to pay the said instalment, and that the representations as to buying the cotton and taking advances, &c., were made with the sole object of getting hold of the said securities for Rs. 7,000.

The first distinct allegation, which prosecutor makes in his information calculated to affect defendant, is that Crishnanath Balcrishna, in his capacity as defendant's partner, entered into an agreement with prosecutor's partner V. B. Chintoba, one of the conditions of which agreement was that Crishnanath was bound to supply funds for the payment of the quarterly instalments on account of the tobacco farm to Government. This document, dated 1st April 1869, has been produced in original, and has been marked No. 3. It is perfectly clear from this agreement that neither defendant's firm nor Crishnanath Balcrishna individually came under any obligation to supply funds for the payment of the instalments in question. Crishnanath Balcrishna, moreover, who has been called and examined as a witness for the prosecution, has likewise flatly contradicted prosecutor; so that it appears clear that the first allegation on the part of the prosecutor is unfounded.

Prosecutor swears that the documents for Rs. 7,000, forming the subject of the present case, were deposited by Purshotum Meghjee solely with him. It has been argued, on the other hand, in behalf of the defendant, that inasmuch as it was in consequence of the payment of Rs. 10,000, &c., made by defendant to Messrs. Jefferson, Campbell, and Co. that Purshotum Meghjee was induced to deposit the said documents, it was defendant's sole property for the time being, and that prosecutor's interest in it was but nominal. However this may be, the indemnity bond, dated 26th October last, and executed by Purshotum Meghjee in the presence of Mr. Peile, of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Peile, clearly proves that the documents in question were deposited with complainant, V. B. Chintoba, defendant, and Crishnanath Balcrishna, so that the interest in them of each was co-extensive, and any one of them was entitled to hold them in his custody, as well as another. One of them, therefore, obtaining the documents from another and accounting for their value, as the defendant has done in this case in his account current rendered to prosecutor, can hardly be made to stand a trial in a criminal court.

There appears to be no dispute as to the fact of the aforesaid documents having been obtained by defendant from prosecutor. The position apparently assumed by the defendant is that he obtained the documents, realized their value, and credited it to prosecutor in his accounts. The prosecutor's version is otherwise. He avers that defendant obtained the documents from him by leading him to believe that he would thereby negotiate for prosecutor the sale of cotton on credit and that the advances to be obtained on the cotton consignment would be applied towards the payment of the instalmen due to Government on account of the tobacco farm. These allegations have, to a certain extent, been corroborated by the evidence of Vussonjee Jairam and Crishnanath Balcrishna. Both these witnesses say that defendant confessed to them that his sole object in making the promises he held out to prosecutor was to get hold of the documents, and that he did not, from the outset, intend to fulfil his promises. Nevertheless, according to prosecutor's own showing, the defendant partly fulfilled his promises, inasmuch as he procured some cotton from one Poonjee, and had some of it weighed and pressed into bales through the instrumentality of prosecutor. Now, supposing that defendant had defrauded prosecutor of the documents for Rs. 7,000, it is difficult to understand what led him to make a deliberate confession of his guilt to Vussonjee Jairam and Crishnanath Balcrishna. Vussonjee's demeanour, while in the witness-box, was extremely unsatisfactory. Judging from the tone of Crishnanath's letter to his uncle, exhibit No. 6, there can be no doubt that he is not on very good terms with defendant. Evidence coming from such sources, and otherwise appearing improbable, cannot but be received with extreme caution. Although prosecutor denies that he has had any transactions with defendant, it is evident from the testimony of his own witness, Crishnanath, not to say anything about the account current rendered by the defendant, that prosecutor has not only had large dealings with defendant, but that he is in defendant's debt. Correspondence has been carried on between the solicitor of prosecutor and defendant, ever since January last, and in the course of this correspondence prosecutor more than once calls upon defendant to account for the aforesaid sum of Rs. 7,000, but nowhere accuses him in reference to it of a penal offence. This latter position he assumes so late as the latter end of March on the strength of information given to him by Crishnanath Balcrushna manifestly an unsafe source of information as regards defendant's interest. Shorn of this ingredient, supplied for the prosecution by the last-mentioned witness, it becomes a mere matter of a breach of civil contract on the part of the defendant, for—taking it for granted that defendant obtained the Rs. 7,000 from complainant on condition of carrying out the other arrangement indicated above, and if he failed to carry out the arrangement, he would make himself liable to whatever damages may have accrued to prosecutor—a further ingredient would be necessary in order to bring defendant's conduct within the cognizance of a criminal court. This ingredient is defendant's intention from the very first, *i.e.*, at the time he made his overtures to prosecutor not to carry out the aforesaid arrangement. It will hardly do to import this extra and essential ingredient from the evidence of an openly hostile witness. It appears from exhibit No. 2, being a notice served on prosecutor's firm from the office of Messrs. Dallas and Lynch, as attorneys for defendant, that they held out a threat to bring an action against the prosecutor's firm for the recovery of Rs. 45,000 and upwards. On the 23rd March, prosecutor lodged information here accusing defendant of having cheated him of the aforesaid sum of Rs. 7,000. Probably when instituting proceedings here, prosecutor believed that he had a good case, but after carefully investigating the matter I have come to the conclusion that prosecutor and defendant have had between them large monetary transactions, and that any difference existing between them cannot be a proper subject for trial in a criminal court. At all events sufficient evidence has not been adduced such as would sustain the charge preferred in the prosecutor's information, and feeling therefore that I would not be warranted in committing this case to the Sessions, I dismiss it.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9th May, 10-39 A.M.—French mail steamer from Suez signalled.

WEATHER REPORTS.

VINGORLA, 9th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 91.

CARWAR, 9th May, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light north-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·89.

MANGALORE, 9th May, 12 noon.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86.

CANNANORE, 9th May, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west moderate, thermometer 83, barometer 29·870—rainfall one cent.

TUTICORIN, 9th May, 10-20 A.M.—Weather cloudy wind north-west, thermometer 91, barometer 29·78.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—9TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Turkey, 7th May, 1-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 37 hours 57 minutes.

Via Russia, 9th May, 10-10 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 4 hours 10 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 7th May, 2-10 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 45 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 6th May, 4-40 P.M. Greenwich time. Time in transit 50 hours 44 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 8th May, 11-55 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit 3 hours 20 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 8th to 8 P.M. of the 9th May is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	17	20	0	6
„ Calcutta	21	33	2	21
„ Madras	5	5	0	16

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

KATTYAWAR.

JOONAGHUR, 2ND MAY.

THE clouds are beginning to wear a threatening aspect. Yesterday about noon there was a severe dust-storm of nearly an hour's duration, and this was followed by a shower of rain, accompanied by hail, which lasted for about half an hour.

The heir-apparent of this state, Prince Bahadur Khanjee, was put through a course of examination today by Rao Saheb Gopaljee Soorbhaee, Deputy Educational Inspector, in presence of Azum Gocuijee Ihalla Deewan, Munibhaee Chief Judge, Ameerchund Mehta, Mr. J. Z. Hewett, pleader, and other native gentlemen. The examination comprised a course of reading, 1st and 2nd Books, Educational series, translation from English into Guzerati and *vice versa*, reciting English poetry, mental arithmetic, the use of the maps of Europe and Asia, spelling in English and meaning of words, and dictation in English and Guzerati. The Prince, who had been suffering from fever for some days previously, looked pale and nervous, but as the examination proceeded he regained his wonted animation and cheerfulness. He acquitted himself remarkably well in all the branches of study, though as usually happens in the best regulated institutions a few slight mistakes were made in the translations, but these were very slight indeed. The Prince was respectful in his demeanour towards his examiners, and his conduct and bearing during the five hours his examination lasted excited admiration.

I may as well repeat that the Prince is under the care of Mr. Khirat Ali Khan Bungush, an enlightened Mahomedan gentleman, who was especially selected by Colonel Keatinge for his worth, amiable qualities, and knowledge, and I may truly say that Colonel Keatinge's selection has been a happy one.

The Prince I may mention is past thirteen years of age, has a pleasant and intellectual countenance, and is exceedingly good tempered. With proper management, and indulgent but firm treatment, I believe he will become an amiable and energetic man, and put to shame many of the Kattyawar Chiefs who lay claim to enlightenment. It is highly creditable to H. H. the Nawab that he spares no expense in providing for the suitable education of his only son.

AHMEDABAD.

6TH MAY.

MR. A. A. BORRADAILE, the Collector and Magistrate has just established a hamlet outside the city behind the capacious buildings of the deceased millionaire, Huthising Kesrising. The ground has been marked and levelled, and some 150 houses will be erected there. The name of the hamlet will be Borradaile-poora. This gentleman has also been very successful in introducing English agricultural machinery into Goozerat, and has lately received the thanks of the Secretary of State for his exertions. The demand for English ploughs is increasing daily, not only in this, but in the Kaira collectorate. I may mention also that the mill lately procured by the Collector from England for expressing juice from the sugar-cane, and sold to Mr. James Strip, a farmer, is quite a success.

Warned by the heavy losses which the merchants at Coompta have sustained by the destruction of cotton by fire, some of the influential merchants at Ahmedabad are determined to get the magistrate to remove, by hook or by crook, all the hayricks and lime-kilns that are situated in the neighbourhood of Hathipoora and Futehpoora outside the city, where large quantities of cotton and piece-goods are stowed. The request is by no means an unreasonable one. The frequency with which fires have broken out in the city (there have been 35 or 40 during the past month) is much to be deplored, and some enquiry as to the way in which they originated ought to be instituted by the city magistrate.

Miss Mary Carpenter will learn with deep regret that her efforts to elevate woman-kind in this important city have not been crowned with success. That lady appears to have been too sanguine in her expectations about female education, and was hasty in her arrangements. Before maturing her plans, or laying responsibility definitely on good shoulders, she brought Miss Mary Chamberlain from England, and deputed her to this city some time ago from Bombay, on the understanding that she should receive a salary of Rs. 180 per mensem, which with other incidental expenses would be defrayed by the Municipality. Month after month rolled away, endless references were uselessly made to Europeans and natives, Miss Chamberlain's pecuniary embarrassments increased, and she has been obliged to leave Ahmedabad for Calcutta, disappointed and broken-hearted. It is to be hoped she will receive better treatment there. The following is a copy of a consolatory document that was presented to Miss Mary Chamberlain at a public meeting, held in the Hemabhai Institute, previous to her departure. The original was signed by Mr. Gopalrao Hurree, the Judge of the Small Cause Court, and other influential native gentlemen, and will speak for itself:—"Madam,—We, the undersigned, have met here to-day, to express to you our satisfaction and sense of gratitude for the valuable services rendered by you as superintendent of the Rao Bahadoor Mugunbhai Girls' School, and the female Normal class established in it [illegible], and our regret for your [illegible] this city. We bear with pleasure our testimony to your competency for the important and responsible work you performed. The able and conscientious way in which you discharged your duties [illegible] native community in general. Your respectable position in society, your impartial and liberal views in religious matters, your sympathizing kindness for the females of this city and to the girls under your care, have endeared you to all who know you, have inspired confidence in, and raised the popularity of, the school you conducted. The distressful pecuniary difficulties you encountered during your stay here are much to be regretted, especially as they arose from indifference or opposition of those who were expected to assist and co-operate in the good cause. The community of [illegible] be highly benefited by your assistance devoted to the noble cause of female education, but your departure from Ahmedabad will, we are afraid, inflict a severe and lasting blow on female education [illegible]. As a token of our regard for your services, we present you with a ring, hoping you will accept it.—We are, &c."

The fate of the Julalpoor Hunooman, the seat of the interesting [illegible], is sealed. Government have [illegible] the Revenue Commissioner N. D., to take measures for the removal of the wall and houses. The poojarees, or female worshippers at the shrine, and the Hindoo population [illegible] severe one.

The small-pox is disappearing fast. The contagion was, I fear, carried to camp by [illegible] the 6th B. N. I. [illegible] deviating [illegible] held by traders and agriculturists for the disposal of grain, merchandise, and cattle.

Praiseworthy efforts are being made by some excellent industrious soldiers belonging to the Royal Artillery in camp to get up a flower and vegetable garden. I hope this laudable object will meet with the [illegible] it deserves. Some time ago a large plot of land containing [illegible] recommendation of the then Collector, made over by Government free of cost to the Agri-Horticultural Society for a horticultural garden, but as the subscriptions fell short of the mark the project was abandoned. This is to be regretted, because land in Guzerat is rich and prolific, and a garden under the management of an intelligent, economical, and persevering native gardener, could, within reasonable time, be made self-supporting, and [illegible] European residents in the station generally. The horticultural garden would moreover have had the invaluable advantage of being situated near a splendid old edifice—"Shahibagh," the palatial building or royal seat once surrounded by a most magnificent garden, probably in the time of the great Mussulman Emperor Akbar, who [illegible] his bodyguard [illegible] from Agra to Ahmedabad in nine days. The [illegible] feat is spoken of with pride by the Mussulmans of the present day, and is recorded in the pages of Indian history.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) on the 7th May 1870, compared with the statement issued on the 30th April:—

LIABILITIES.	30th April.	7th May.
Proprietors' Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	[illegible]	[illegible]
General Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits at Head Office	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deposits at Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank Post Bills outstanding	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]
Undrawn Cash Credits	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	[illegible]	[illegible]
Loans at Head Office & Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]
Credit Accounts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills Discounted and Purchased	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dead Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less written off	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stamps	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	[illegible]	[illegible]
Overdrafts	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government Treasury	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. at Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	[illegible]	[illegible]
	[illegible]	[illegible]

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THE BOMBAY ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mrs. Buxton, to meet the wishes of many of her friends and supporters, has—besides the Grand Concert to be given twice a month—instituted a series of popular concerts for each alternate week. The first of these popular concerts will take place to-morrow (Wednesday). The programme of the entertainments will consist chiefly of standard English, Scotch and Irish music.

FORT POLICE COURT.—9th May.

(Before Nana Morojee, Esq.)

Thefts.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a turban, and was sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Another Hindoo was charged with a similar offence, and being an incorrigible thief was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.

Assault.—A Hindoo was fined eight rupees, with the alternative of sixteen days' imprisonment, for committing an assault against the person of Meghraj Shamul.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—9th May.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Thefts.—A Mussulman was charged with stealing from the person of Antone de Souza Rs. 1-9-7. He was convicted, and being an old offender was sentenced to receive five stripes.—A Mahomedan was convicted of stealing four brass and two copper utensils, and being an old offender was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—A Hindoo was charged with stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.

Assault.—Juggee Kithan and Lewis Fernandes were charged with assault, and were fined Rs. 10 each.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The s. s. Stowell, 731 tons, Captain G. Ward, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coke and railway iron. The vessel is consigned to the captain.

The s. s. Sir Bartle Frere, 471 tons, Captain A. Thomson, arrived on the 8th instant from Jeddah with a general cargo and two hundred and sixty deck passengers.

The s. s. Apis, 762 tons, Captain G. F. Benich, arrived yesterday from Trieste via Suez Canal with a general cargo and eight deck passengers from Aden. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. A. C. Gumpert and Co.

The s. s. Emma Ash, 745 tons, Captain J. C. Parker, arrived on the 8th instant from Hull via Suez Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Chippendale and Mr. R. Robertson. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Peel, Cassels, and Co.

The s. s. M. S. Elphinston, Captain G. C. Dupuy, arrived on the 8th instant from Goa with a cargo of ghee and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Menezes, Mr. and Mrs. Affonso, Mr. Dickinson, one hundred and thirty-seven deck passengers, and eleven children.

The s. s. Euphrates, Captain Hibbert, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Keily, Mrs. Macaulay, Lieutenant J. E. Gordon, Mr. A. G. Coleman, Mr. C. Herrings, Mrs. Hansworth, Mrs. Sicklemore, and forty deck passengers.

EXERCISE IN INDIA.

"The wise for cure on exercise depend," says Dryden, but his proverb is altogether put aside by the more popular saying "prevention is better than cure;" and we would earnestly assure our readers that exercise in this country has about it a valuable preventive agency against many, if not all, of "the ills that flesh is heir to." But, like many other matters, in order to procure its greatest advantages, the subject must be carefully considered, and the effects watched with reference to individual requirements. Let us then briefly consider the effects, amount, and varieties of exercise, and their adaptation to a life in India, more especially during the hot season. The effect of exercise intrinsically affects the elimination of effete matter from the body, it increases the renewal of the tissues, and places each organ in the healthiest condition. Although influencing the body generally, its visible effects are best seen on the lungs and heart. They are curious. A man under ordinary circumstances of rest draws in 480 cubic inches of air a minute, but if he walks four miles an hour he breathes 2,400 cubic inches, and if six miles an hour even 3,260 per minute. Now, as it is found that the breath he *expires*, simultaneously produces an increased amount of carbonic acid, it follows, as a matter of simple reasoning, that an extra amount of carbon is removed from his body.

We have read an old description of the process of breathing that is most pointed—"Breathing is the blowing of a fresh wind through the living body, to cleanse away its impurities." It is well to recollect that many of our worst diseases in India arise from the very presence in our blood and system of the products of a process of change that is continually going on in our bodies, aggravated, in some instances by want of exercise, and in others by injudicious diet, which positively adds injurious material to an already over abundant stock. Exercise also affects us through the medium of our skin, the vessels become congested and perspiration established. Much matter is thus got rid of.

What naturally, therefore, occurs to the mind of any thinking person, if these facts are recognized? Why, surely, the great importance in the first place that should be attached to perfect freedom of lung movement, the evils likely to arise from tight clothes, braces, tight lacing, and fashionable clothing, in many instances. The instinct that makes a man "take his coat off," the soldier throw away his tunic belts, and oppressive uniform, if he goes into action, or has a forced march to perform, show the natural demand for perfect freedom. Why, we may ask, are all natural hints so disregarded in the rule of fashion?

Again, the value of pure and fresh air, if such an extra quantity is used, must also come before our thoughtful readers, and the necessity for good ventilation of workshops, school-rooms, play-grounds, riding schools, and such like be acknowledged. If the skin also partakes so materially in the dispelling of morbid matter, it follows that thorough cleanliness and suitable clothing both during exercise and the period of repose are alike essential.

The amount of exercise is individually affected by habits of life, by form of food, by individual physical condition. The errors, however, are almost always on the side of deficiency. A certain feeling of fatigue is necessary, but certain periods of rest are also highly important. This is a matter that is too often overlooked, and it is one that bears importantly upon the real benefits of exercise in this country. It is on this principle that the natives of this country are able to perform such long journeys, and to carry such heavy loads. The velocity with which work is performed, throwing as it does, a strain on the heart and lungs, is another item worthy of consideration. Dr. Parkes, who has fully considered the subject, states that a healthy man should take as much exercise as would be represented by walking nine miles a day on a level road. Now this is supposing that no other labor of any description is indulged in. We therefore have here a guide for our actions, and as each individual can form an estimate, roughly of course, of the amount of exertion he undergoes in the ordinary business of his life, it only remains for him to supplement the amount deficient. Thus we shall have to advise our city merchant on entirely different principles to the laboring man or the artizan. A soldier walking three miles under arms, does as much work as a civilian walking four miles.

One more point. In India it is not always possible to take the amount of exercise necessary to keep oneself in health, without great inconvenience or exposure to other risks and dangers. If such instances occur, the relation between food and exercise must be remembered, and the diet, drink and habits of the individual be curtailed and arranged in accordance. If not, liver disease may be ordinarily anticipated.

Not less important is the consideration of varieties of exercise. They differ in the effects on the various organs, and individuals can, by walking, riding, singing, or swimming, bring into play certain muscles and organs which, in their ordinary condition of life, remain quiescent. Exercise should be mixed. It is not at all necessary that this matter of exercise should assume the form of a duty. Various amusements are capital forms of exertion, and the racket court, billiard-table, race course, or bowling alley, may afford easy and agreeable opportunities of taking the very amount of exercise necessary to maintain perfect health. Of course, it is better, if it can be so arranged, to exert oneself in the open air, but if business demands close attention and some confinement, it is not wise to omit any form of exercise that can be obtained. Dr. Tissot points out also one more fact. He says:—"We shall walk, run, dance, swim, fence, sail, and ride to little purpose, unless we make choice of an agreeable friend to accompany us. Solitude is the bane of man."

We have, therefore, now to recollect that our happiness and health during the hot season now so near at hand will materially depend upon ourselves, our resolutions, and our actions. It will be influenced by our diet, our beverages, in quantity and character, by our clothes, in material, form, and variety, and by our carefully regulating the deficiency of exercise, so as to avoid fatigue on the one hand, and yet ensure the healthy renewal of our bodies on the other. These remarks are very cursory, but the subject of them is all important, and those who will consider them still further, and make personal application of these suitable to their individual case, may do much to cheat the graveyard of the victims attributed to a "hot May," or a residence in India.—*Englishman.*

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 9th May, 8 p.m.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Turkey, 7th May, 9-10 p.m.; via Russia, 9th May 11-40 a.m. From Europe, via Turkey, 8th May 5-5 p.m. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

PALATIAL BARRACKS AND SPLENDID FAILURES.

The critics of our new system of Military barracks are of two classes,—those who object to them at the price, and those who object to them altogether. But when to the enormous cost of such buildings must be added the fact of their uselessness, unanimity in condemnation is inevitable. The five double-storied barracks at Jullundur, just completed at a cost of about one lakh of rupees each may now, we hear, be added to the list of splendid failures. They have proved so cold in winter, and so hot in summer, that the officer commanding the 92nd Highlanders has just moved his men out of these new quarters into the old ones, which are found to be 10 degrees cooler! The old ones, therefore, are left tenantless as castles in the air—unsuitable buildings as were ever erected for the British soldier. The Artillery in the same station occupy the Napier barrack, which was constructed by the present Commander-in-Chief for a comparatively trifling sum: it is 5 degrees cooler than any other in th place, and 15 degrees cooler than the "splendid failures." All this is just the case of Allahabad repeated. But the engineers in Jullundur seem to have thoroughly caught the infection of useless magnificence, since apparently it communicates itself to all their efforts. Some servants' out-offices have recently been required in connection with the Small Cause Court there: two or three hundred rupees would have provided them of a kind sufficiently durable and adapted to the purpose; but the engineer must go down to posterity in the meanest of his achievements, so Rs. 4,000 is asked for and sanctioned!—*Pioneer* May, 7.

DEMORALISING EFFECTS OF THE HOT SEASON.

We thought from a recent article of its that the *Englishman*—which has certainly been preaching a good deal of wholesome sense *apropos* of the hot season—had almost turned teetotal. But the weather seems, from the following passage, to have been too much for our contemporary:—

"Coolies now groan and sweat—well, perspire—under their burthens, save when their loads are large blocks of ice, for then they move in a portable shower-bath, and their dark faces wear a complacent grin set round with icy drops. Ticka gharries, too, are in request, and their luckless ponies crawl through an atmosphere of blows and curses. The red-turban'd constable now sits in the shade, and lazily blinks at the passers-by, whilst his worshipful Superior dispenses justice and observations to a reeking audience of loafers and vagabonds. Now the lean kine on the maidan jostle each other for the shady places under the trees, and stamp a weary disapproval of the flies. Now the merchant in his office, and the clerk at his desk, begin to take gloomy views of life and occasionally a "peg," and place the acme of human happiness in a cottage by the North Pole. Now riding is a delusion, and constitutionals hateful, whilst a bicycle should at once entitle its rider to an immediate introduction to to Dr. Payne. Now—but human nature can no more. What ho! Who waits without? Sherry cobbler, juldee lao! Who cares to be wiser in his generation than Leigh Hunt? What journalist would not be as genial? After his manner, then, and nearly in his words: 'Here's a health to all our constituents!'"

PROSPECTUS OF THE MADRAS RACES, 1871.

Stewards.—Lieut.-Col. A. Drury; R. A. Dalyell, Esq.; R. B. Elwin, Esq.; J. H. Garstin, Esq.; J. Hunter Blair, Esq.; and Major W. H. St. Hill.

First Day, Thursday, 19th January.

The Madras Derby.—Rs. 500. For Maiden Arabs. Weight for age, but top weight including penalties not to exceed 9 st. 7 lbs. The other weights to be reduced in proportion. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 11 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. Entrance for horses named on 14th July, Rs. 50; 14th October, Rs. 100; 14th December, Rs. 200. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Guindy Stakes.—Rs. 500. For all Maidens (Arabs excepted.) Weight for age and class. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 11 lbs., oftener 1 stone extra. Entrance for horses named on 14th July, Rs. 50; 14th October, Rs. 100; 14th December, Rs. 200. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Omnibus.—Rs. 500. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Entrance Rs. 60. P. P. To close and name at noon on the day before the meeting. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 11 lbs., oftener 14 lbs. extra. One mile.

The Ladies' Purse.—Rs. 200. For all horses that have never won. Weight for age and class,—aged Arabs to carry 9st. 7 lbs. Entrance Rs. 30. P. P. To close and name at noon on the day before the meeting. G. R. Half a mile.

Second Day, Saturday, 21st January.

The Governor's Cup.—Value Rs. 1,000. A piece of Plate presented by His Excellency Lord Napier, K.T. For all horses. Weight for age and class. Winners of the season once 5 lbs., twice 6 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 7 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. Entrance for horses named on 14th July, Rs. 50; 14th October, Rs. 100; 14th December, Rs. 200. A sweepstakes of Rs. 100 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting; three horses from bona fide separate stables to start or the Cup withheld Two miles.

Maiden Handicap.—Rs. 400. For all Maidens beaten in the Derby and Guindy. Entrance Rs. 100. H. F. To close and name on January 19th, and declare to start the day before the race. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Bedouin Plate.—Rs. 500. For all Arabs. Weight for age. Winners of the season once 5 lbs., twice 9 lbs., oftener 12 lbs. extra. Winners of a race of the value of Rs. 1,000 in previous seasons 7 lbs. extra. Weights to be cumulative. Entrance for horses named on 14th July, Rs. 50; 14th October, Rs. 100; 14th December, Rs. 200. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start the day before the meeting. Two miles.

The Madras Steeple Chase.—Rs. 300, presented by the Hon'ble Gujipatti Rao. For all horses. Weight for age and class—aged Arabs to carry 9st.; winners of one steeple chase to carry 7 lbs., two 11 lbs., three or more, 1 stone extra. Entrance Rs. 40. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. Steeple Chase Course. About one and three quarter miles.

Third Day, Tuesday, 24th January.

The Madras Handicap.—Rs. 1,000. For all horses. To close and name on the 24th November. Handicap to be published on the 24th December. Top weight 10st. 7lbs. A sweepstakes of Rs. 200. For all horses declared to start the day before the race, half forfeit, and only 20 Rs. forfeit if declared not to start on the 30th December. One mile and a half and a distance. A winner of one race above Rs. 300 value, after the publication of the handicap, to carry 5 lbs.; of two 9 lbs.; three or more 12 lbs. extra. The winner of the Governor's Cup during this meeting to carry a special additional penalty of 5 lbs. The highest weight accepting to the top weight of the handicap and the others in proportion, if the stewards think proper.

Arab Handicap.—Rs. 500. A handicap for all Arabs. Entrance Rs. 100. H. F. To close and name on 21st January, and declared to start the day before the race. Two and a quarter miles.

Auction Stakes.—Rs. 500. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. Surplus above the selling price to go to the Fund. Price Rs. 600. Weight 7 st. 4. lbs. added for every 200 Rs. value up to Rs. 3,000. Entrance Rs. 100. To close and name at noon on the day before the race. One mile.

The Corinthian Stakes.—Rs. 200. A handicap for all horses. Entrance Rs. 40. H. F. To close and name on the 21st January, and declare to start the day before the race. G. R. One mile.

Fourth Day, Thursday, 26th January.

The Grand Stand Handicap.—Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and a half and a distance.

The Turf Club Handicap.—Rs. 500, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 100. H. F. One mile and a half and a distance. All horses that have started during the meeting can enter for the above. They will then be divided by the stewards into classes and handicapped into one of these two races. The entry list closes at noon on 24th January, and horses must be declared to start the day before the race.

The Guindy Handicap.—Rs. 200, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. For all horses that have started in the Ladies' Purse, Corinthian Stakes, and Steeple Chases. ¾ mile. To close and name at noon on the 24th January, and to declare to start the day before the race.

Handicap Steeple Chase.—Rs. 300. For all horses that have started for a steeple chase during the meeting. A sweepstakes of Rs. 40. H. F. To close and name at noon on 21st January, and declared to start the day before the race. Steeple Chase Course.

Fifth Day, Saturday, 28th January.

The Winning Handicap.—Rs. — divided into two purses of Rs. — each. Forced for winners of all races except the Ladies' Purse, Corinthian Stakes. Guindy Handicap, at Rs. 75 for each race won. Optional to losers at Rs. 50 entrance. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. Two miles. All horses entered for the above will be handicapped by the stewards into two races.

The Beaten Handicap.—Rs. 500. For all beaten horses. Entrance Rs. 30. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. A sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for each horse declared to start. If four horses start the second to save his stake. One mile and a half.

The Amateur Handicap.—Rs. 200, forced for winners of Corinthian Stakes, Ladies' Purse, and Guindy Handicap, at 30 Rs. entrance for each race won. Optional to losers in the same races, at an entrance of Rs. 20, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. One mile.

The Great Eastern Steeple Chase.—Rs. 400, added to a handicap. Forced for winners of all Steeple Chases during the meeting at Rs. 30 for each race won, and optional to losers in the same at an entrance of Rs. 20. A sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for each horse declared to start. To close and name at noon on the previous day of the races. Steeple Chase Course.

The rules of racing as adopted by S. I. T. Club at their annual general meeting of February 1870 in force.

INDIAN ITEMS.

Dr. Mair, the Deputy Coroner, bids farewell to Madras to-morrow (May 5). He has spent some fifteen years in this presidency as a private practitioner, and he returns home accompanied by the hearty good wishes of his numerous patients. The appointment that he vacates will, of course, be filled by Mr. Loch.—*Madras Mail.*

Inconsistent Calcutta! We complain of taxation, and when there is a possibility of reducing it by a merely formal act, their worships the Justices cannot muster in sufficient numbers to attend to the business. Yesterday (May 5) there should have been a special meeting to reduce the police-rate by one per cent. for the latter half of the year. Their worships were so sublimely indifferent to this course that they did not muster in sufficient numbers to form a quorum.—*Indian Daily News.*

A cat fell down a well in Calcutta on Monday night (May 2), and the owner went down to rescue it. As he did not come up again his son followed him down the well, but staying down himself longer than was thought necessary a chowkeedar went down after the son. A violent pulling of the rope told those above that something was wrong. The chowkeedar was drawn up and gave the fearful intelligence that both father and son must be dead as the well was choked with foul air. The bodies were recovered after a long lapse of time.

The *Som Prokash* has heard and believes that in the North-Western Provinces it is the custom of magistrates to make over Hindoo orphans as slaves to the "ministerial officers of the courts," and it does not seem to think the custom in itself reprehensible. The consequences, however, are, in the opinion of the *Som Prokash*, very serious, for it has learnt that in such cases the amlahs convert the slaves to their creed. "Should this portion of the report prove true," it says, "it behoves the Government to institute a careful investigation into the matter."

Consequent on the Comptroller-General's Office being appointed to audit the accounts of the Calcutta Municipality and others, and on the removal of the Paper Currency Department from the Mint to the Treasury, Mr. E. W. Kellner has been transferred from the Treasury Branch to the Central Office of Accounts, Comptroller-General's Office, as Superintendent of these audits. Baboo Koylas Chunder Bose comes to the Treasury Branch in place of Mr. Kellner. It is rumoured that an Assistant Commissioner for the Currency Office will be selected from the Financial Office in place of Mr. Greenway.—*Indian Daily News*, May 5.

A STROLL TO LEH.

Chapter V.

Leaving Kewar about 9 a.m. on the 25th July, I walked steadily up hill till about 1-30 p.m. and calculated that I had accomplished about twelve miles. We were about 16,000 feet above the level of the sea, but nowhere was the ascent steep. The slope was covered with turf and dark patches of dwarf vegetation resembling gorse, and I formed my camp in a sheltered depression close to a pretty welling stream that flowed from the turf. The cold was somewhat severe, especially as night closed in and the sky was lowering and overcast, rain falling slightly at intervals. The scenery to the north was very impressive, and as I had made up my mind now that I would go on to Leh, I gazed northward, in which direction my route lay, with great interest. From the elevation at which I stood I could mark a crowd of snowy peaks, relieved by the black jagged rocks on which no snow could rest, standing out in bold relief against the leaden sky. A little lower, gigantic glaciers filled the intervening valleys between the peaks, and descending widened into vast wastes of snow; lower still, broad bands of ice ran down the gorges in the rock to a much lower altitude than that I stood on. The immediate foreground was a most rocky and precipitous valley which lay between me and the ice-fields, and which formed in fact the corridor by which I was to approach them. This was the entrance to the famous Purung-la Pass. To the east the line of rugged rock and ice continued as far as the eye could reach, and seemed to form the spine of the colossal mountain range that separates India from Thibet.

West and south the outlines were softer and more rounded, but I could see no more the forest-covered hills I had left. Only the gleam of the little camp fire and the white speck of the tent on the dark turf served to link this vast, wild and silent region with human fortunes, or with thoughts of the inhabited world that was so remote, so different from this. During the night heavy rain fell, and when I started at day-break on the following morning, the 26th July, all the hills west were powdered with newly-fallen snow. The coolies with me were very averse to go on, but I thought the place we were in too exposed to be pleasant to halt in. I was quite inexperienced too, and ignorant of the character of the country I now found myself in. The day was very gloomy, and the only relief from the oppression of the solitude was in action and movement, so I determined to proceed. A very steep descent into the strong gorge below was the first stage, and resembled nothing so much as the ruined staircase of some colossal tower winding in and out amongst the *débris* of broken stone. When the bottom of this was fairly reached, at about 1,500 feet deep, a very narrow but fierce little rivulet divided the track with me. Turning my face up-stream, after about four hours' very laborious walking, I reached by a gradual ascent a point where the ravine opened a little, and could see, looking back over the winding cleft in the stone, the smooth dark rounded slopes I had encamped upon seeming below me as I stood. I was now at an altitude of 17,000 feet above the sea. It was nearly noon, but the day was still gloomy and the sky lowering. Every now and then a strong breeze would sweep up the pass, bringing with it a little fine sleet, and seeming to pierce through my thick woollen garments as though they were cambric. Here again my guide and coolies begged me to halt, but in my ignorance I thought the ground ill adapted for a camp, and certainly but for the contrast with what followed no one could fancy it an agreeable place to sleep in. Still high above me towered those sublime rocks, bare, jagged and cold, alternating only with the spectral-looking sheets of snow which seemed to adhere to them, giving the idea of thin and rent shrouds over some vast and wasted skeleton. I was angry at the feeling, half of awe and half of dismay, with which the desolation of this grim solitude affected me. Anything in the shape of effort was better than inaction here, and on we went steadily facing the north. The road here improved a little, but the wind increased steadily and the snow with it, till after another hour I arrived with one guide at the foot of a high ridge that fairly crossed our road and seemed to bar the passage we had followed so long. By this time no track could be seen, for though the snow was excessively fine, it came down thickly. Up this ridge we climbed, but painfully, for not only was it very steep and uneven, but we could not see where to set our feet, and the white surface was rugged with hidden and loose stones. Finally, but not till after some severe falls, we achieved the summit, 18,500 feet above the sea. Here I began at last to see the sort of undertaking I had embarked upon. It blew a perfect gale, and as I stood to rest half a minute beside three huge cairns covered with snow, I could hardly resist the wind's force standing upright. I could see nothing except the white sheets of snowy spray, driven before the wind over a boundless plain of the same dazzling white, not a track, not a landmark anywhere. To turn back now was absolutely impossible. No one could face that icy blast; the freezing dust was driven into eyes, nose and ears with astonishing force. We were bound to go on now but not without misgivings. The snow very quickly deepened under us, from one foot to two and then to three, and our progress became not only slow but very fatiguing. At each step the leg had to be drawn up out of the icy well it had made for itself. Every five minutes or so we came to a slight depression, for the plain was not level but in broad shallow waves, and in these depressions the snow-drifts often deepened to our waists. My guide behaved very well. A very slight and temporary lull in the storm gave him a view of some apparently distant and small rocky points, which were a clue to his course. He now led the way, cautioning me to follow exactly in his footsteps. Then we went on for about an hour. Presently I noticed that we were gradually bearing off to our left, the fierce wind striking keenly on the left side of the face, but I of course could not interfere. But the snow grew worse and worse, and the waves less wide apart. Suddenly, without the slightest warning, my guide disappeared completely from before me, and my next step brought me up sharp as I leant over a rift into which he had fallen. Throwing myself on my face and kicking a little pit in the soft snow so as to get as low as possible, I just succeeded in reaching his hand and after a struggle pulled him out. I knew now we were on a glacier, the existence of which I had not even imagined. The opening showed sides of ice of the most brilliant cobalt blue, which glimmered even on that day dark with wonderful beauty. It seemed to possess a light of its own, reminding one of phosphorescence.

Most fortunately for us this *crevasse* was not perpendicular but dipped at a considerable angle. The guide was a good deal shaken and seemed unnerved by his fall, and no longer confident of his course. Then I told him of our change of direction, and after a little discussion we resolved to try back to the point at which we diverged. Not without a severe struggle we accomplished this, and presently we again caught sight of the rocky points which were in truth the summits of the lateral ridge or moraine of the glacier. It took us till three in the afternoon to reach these, and I must own it was with intense gratification that I felt solid rock again under my feet. The storm too abated and we could see around us. I can never forget that scene. We stood, as I have said, on the moraine of the glacier, which was now revealed to us in all its gigantic proportions. Everything was on a stupendous scale. Vast shattered masses of rock, piled in the most stormy confusion and mixed up with pinnacles of ice, and blocks of detached névé, half ice, half snow, alternated with deep fissures and abysses, half choked with the *débris* that the glacier leaves in its course.

The line of this enormous moraine could be plainly followed with the eye, and the colossal scale on which these fragments composing it were accumulated may be imagined when I say that the mounds of them were often from a hundred to two hundred feet high. Along this rugged ridge we now made our way with the greatest caution, which, however, did not save us from some severe falls. Once in descending one of these mounds I took the dirty névé for earth, and down I went for some forty feet sliding over the rough surface at an angle of 45, and brought up in a heap of shingle considerably bruised and my clothes saturated with half-melted snow. I forgot all my mishaps and fatigue however, when, after leaving the moraine and descending to the side of the mountain that flanks the glacier, I contemplated the terminal point or *talus* of this extraordinary mass. Imagine a tongue of ice measuring *at the point*, from the rounded summit to the base in the valley, four hundred feet, about quarter of a mile broad, and so projecting that its wall-like sides could be seen for many hundred yards, quite detached from the hill side on which we stood. This huge ice bluff was traversed horizontally by numerous fine dark lines marking each the weather-stained surface of a past year, covered in its turn by the layer of the recurring winter's snow. The recent storm had covered the top so completely with its uniform white sheet, that I could see no *crevasses* of any kind. But I had had already a sufficient assurance of their existence; and now that I could fairly measure the sort of country I had traversed, I felt that I was uncommonly well out of it. From beneath this most colossal of snow balls, a stream emerged which flowed due north, the Purung, whence the pass derives its name. Visible, on its first leaving its source, for about a mile, it again disappears beneath a vast sheet of snow, which stretches completely across and fills up the valley for about half a mile. But after descending to about 16,000 feet elevation its course becomes clear of snow, and when about five in the afternoon I came down low enough into the valley to find the stunted gorse again growing, I resolved to halt.

Though the snow had mercifully ceased to fall, the wind was still strong and excessively cold, and we sought the only shelter that offered itself, viz., a large square stone about five feet each way to the leeward, on which we sat waiting for the coolies and their baggage. I could not help feeling very anxious about them, and when the evening closed in I made up my mind to a night's bivouac as uncomfortable as fatigue, hunger and cold could make it. However, we did what we could: my companion and I made a low wall of stones half round our sheltering rock. Then we scratched up the ground to the depth of a few inches with our hands, filling up the interstices of the wall with the earth thus obtained. My guide left me at 8 p.m. to return by the road we had come a little way, in the hope by shouting to guide the coolies to our retreat. Meanwhile I lay down close to the big stone and waited as philosophically as I could. About 9-30 p.m. it came on to snow again, and I determined to recal my guide, feeling sure that all hope of the coolies turning up that night must be abandoned. I had hardly quitted my lair when the wind brought down the Pass the voices of men, and in the course of another half hour the whole party came in. With what delight I pitched my tent, kindled a fire, and prepared some hot soup may be imagined. Not less welcome was my snug little camp-bed and its blankets as compared with my recent couch, which bore a most inauspicious resemblance to a grave. Indeed, my companion said, just before he left me, that if the coolies did not come, and if it came on to snow in the night, our resting-place would in all probability prove the thing it looked like. I did not, however, take quite so gloomy a view, but I was uncommonly glad the question did not arise; and so ended the day on which I crossed the Purung-la, one deeply imprinted in my memory with its lesson,—not again to attempt an elevation of 18,500 during a snow-storm.—*Pioneer.*

THE FARMERS' CATECHISM IN IRELAND.

The first arrest under the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act was made at Dundalk, county Louth, on Tuesday evening, April 12, when a Mr. John Mathews, printer and newsvendor of that town, was taken into custody by three police-constables on a charge of having on that day "sold a printed pamphlet entitled the Farmers' Catechism, containing divers seditious and treasonable words and sentences." Constable M'Kee deposed to having purchased a copy of the pamphlet in question at Mr. Mathews's shop. The prisoner declined to state whence he obtained the pamphlet, and was remanded to enable the authorities to be consulted with, bail for his appearance being taken.

The following is a complete copy of the publication referred to, which, for some time past, has been largely circulated in the different market-towns of Ireland:—

What is your name?—Oppression.

Who gave you this name?—My landlord and agent in the days of my youth, wherein I was made a child of toil, a man of sorrow, and an inheritor of a bundle of rags.

What did your landlord and agent then for you?—They did promise and vow three things in my name—first, that I should renounce all the comforts of this life, and all the pleasures found therein: secondly, that I should be a hewer of wood and drawer of water; and, thirdly, that I shall be a slave for them all the days of my life.

Dost thou not think that thou art bound to believe and to do as they imposed upon you?—No; verily, and by God's help I will endeavour to shake off the chains by which I am bound, better my condition, and continue in the same until my life's end.

Rehearse the articles of thy belief.—I believe that God is no respector of persons, and that he is King of Kings and Lord of Lords; and that He created all things for the good of man, and that every man should enjoy the fruits of his labour; for the labourer is worthy of his hire. I also believe that I do not enjoy the fruits of my labour, for I am compelled to give it to men who reap where they do not sow, and gather where they have not strewn, who are better known in the banqueting-hall, the foreign club-house, or on the betting-field, than in the school of industry, or among their honest care-worn tenantry, save when the corn is ripe. I also believe that I am not able to pay my rent from the produce of my farm, and that the pomp and vanity of those men—who, like birds of passage, leave when they get the last grain of corn; men who live in ease and indolence, rolling about in purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day on the toil and sweat of their fellow-creatures, and revelling on the bread of idleness—have reached its highest climax, and that it is full time they should be brought to know and feel that the stalwart farmers are the bone and sinew of the land, and that they will no longer endure or submit to the burdens heaped on them by a class of extravagant landlords who are the chief cause of the grievances of this country. I believe in the fall of rents and lowering of taxes, the suppression of crime and the emancipation of all slaves.

What dost thou chiefly learn in these articles of thy belief?—First, I learn that justice demands such a state of things to cease, that rents must fall, and that tenant-right must be carried, to the satisfaction of the people, no matter what Government rules or who wields the sceptre; and secondly, that honest independent men must be sent out to value the land, and a fair price laid on according to quality; and that no lands must exceed 25s. per acre, no matter what quality; for, according to the terms of the Ulster plantation, landlords are not entitled to benefits arising from the improvements of the soil, as all is owing to the labour of the industrious farmer; and further, that proper security must be given to the tenant-farmer that he or his heirs cannot be removed so long as they pay their rents and conduct themselves as becometh honest, peaceful members of society; and thirdly, that all classes will go hand in hand and stand shoulder to shoulder in this legal warfare, and never give up till they bring landlord and tenant on a closer equality, and if needs be stand their opponents to the face in the hour of battle, for he who would not fight for his bread would not fight for his Sovereign.

You said that your landlord and agent did bind you to keep all their laws and commandments. Tell me how many there be?—Ten.

Which be they?—The same which they spake in their office when they brought me out of the land of peace into the land of bondage.

1st Commandment—Thou shalt have no tenant-right.

2nd. Thou shalt not make to thyself any changes on thy farm, nor buy nor sell, without our consent, nor complain against us for rearing game thereon for our own amusement on coursing days, nor keep dog, nor gun, nor cat, to disturb them in any way, no matter what damage thou mayst sustain thereby; thou shalt bow down and pay obeisance unto us, for we are thy landlords and jealous ones, who shall visit thee and thy children with heavy rents, notices and ejectment process, if thou disobey us or neglect to pay thy rents.

3rd. Thou shalt not take the name of thy landlord nor agent in vain, nor speak lightly of us, no matter what we do, for we will not hold them guiltless who taketh our name in vain.

4th. Remember that thou art a tenant at will; 365 days shalt thou labour and do all that thou hast to do; but the 1st day of November in each year is our rent-day, in which thou shalt do no manner of work till you reach our office and pay us to the uttermost farthing.

5th. Honour thy landlord and thy agent with hat and hand, and be punctual in you payments, so that thy days may be long in the farm which we give unto thee.

6th. Thou shalt not kill any of our game.

7th.—Thou shalt not commit thyself by violating any of our rules, or by disobeying any of our imperative commands, even to the obeying of our whispers-in, or bailiffs.

8th. Thou shalt not cut down or remove any of our trees or turbary, no matter what your wants may be, or how they inconvenience you, for all that grows thereon is ours, no matter who planteth it.

9th. Thou shalt not murmur or complain against us, or expose our misgivings in courts of law or through the public press, but endure with all patience, forbearance, and long suffering, so that thou mayest be called a profitable servant.

10th. Thou shalt not covet thy landlord's house, thou shalt not covet thy landlord's wife, nor his servants, nor his maids, nor his oxen, nor his asses, nor anything that is his, though all is supported and procured by the toil and sweat of his tenantry.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 7.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·778	inches.
Temperature of the Air	82·8	"
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·1	"
Dew Point	73·5	"
Relative Humidity of Air	·739	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	4·7	"
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ a.m.) on following day	87·5	"
Minimum do. do.	78·9	

Gen. Direction of Wind NW, WNW, WSW, SW, WSW, W, WNW, W, WNW.

Movement in 24 hours .... 188 miles.

BANK OF BENGAL.

The Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd May, compared with the report for the previous week, gives the following results:—

Liabilities.				
Gnl. Try. Blce. at H. O.....Rs.	18,19,717	2	4	decrease
" at Branches	5,00,297	13	8	increase
Other Deposits	90,74,080	15	9	increase
Bank Post Bills	42,077	0	9	decrease
Assets.				
Government Securities a.....Rs.	6,66,968	5	6	increase
Loans on Govt. Secs	2,41,100	0	0	decrease
Accts. of Credit on do	7,84,554	2	7	increase
Mercantile Bills Discounted	7,33,866	8	1	decrease
Balances with other Banks	87,059	3	5	increase
[illegible]	[illegible]	4	10	increase
[illegible] at Branches	[illegible]	11	8	increase

THE ENGLISH WELCOME TO BABOO KESHUB CHUNDER SEN.

A *soirée* was given on Tuesday evening, April 12, at the Hanover-square-rooms, to welcome Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, the distinguished Indian religious reformer. The room and platform were crowded by an enthusiastic and brilliant auditory, comprising ministers and representatives of all religious creeds. A large number of Hindoos were present. The *soirée* was promoted by the British and Foreign Unitarian Society.

The chairman (Mr. Samuel Sharpe) explained the object of the meeting, and referred to the eminent guest's successful effort to recall his countrymen from idolatry and polytheism to the worship of One True God. He had been busy in promoting education, in raising the condition of women, the checking of early marriages, which so much retarded the progress of the country, and in the breaking down of caste.

The Rev. R. Spears read letters of sympathy with the objects of the meeting from the Duke of Argyll, Sir J. Bowring, Sir C. Trevelyan, Mr. J. S. Mill, the Dean of St. Paul's, Mr. Grant Duff, M.P., Mr. Max Müller, the Rev. W. Roberts, the Rev. H. Allon, and the Rev. T. Binhey.

Dean Stanley, who was received with loud cheering, moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting, composed of members of nearly all Protestant churches offers a hearty welcome to Keshub Chunder Sen, the distinguished religious reformer of India, and assures him and his fellow-labourers of its sympathy with them in their great and praiseworthy work of abolishing idolatry, breaking down caste, and diffusing a higher moral and intellectual life amongst the people of that vast Empire." (Cheers.) The very rev. speaker said he felt less hesitation than he otherwise should have felt in undertaking so arduous a duty, because he was reminded of one who had been removed from us who was united by ties of common friendship with the distinguished guest and with himself—he meant the late lamented Bishop of Calcutta—Bishop Cotton. In introducing that name he wished to mention one circumstance which would perhaps serve as an introduction to the few remarks he was about to make. On the day on which Bishop Cotton was called to his office in India he did him (the dean) the honour of consulting him as to whether he should accept it, and if he advised him to do so, why. He replied, "Accept it by all means and for these two reasons—first, because I believe that you will act impartially by the various Christian churches with which you will be brought into connection; and secondly, because you will be able to understand and to do justice to the old religions of India." (Cheers.) Those hopes were more than fulfilled, and but for that deplorable catastrophe which cut short his beneficent career, he would have been in England this very year to discharge the duty which he (the dean) was now endeavouring to fulfil. These two grounds would give a tone to the few words he would offer. First, as to the attitude of the various Christian churches on this occasion. We feel that we were most anxious to impress upon Keshub Chunder Sen that amidst and athwart all the divisions which he might find amongst us in England, there was still a common Christianity to which he could look with reverence. Every Church becomes great and noble only in proportion as it was able to recognize what was great and noble in other churches. (Cheers.) We felt, looking out of ourselves, that we were approaching most nearly to the spirit of the founder of our faith in proportion as we were enabled to recognize His traces in every form and shape of human excellence wherever it might be seen. He was tempted to quote on this occasion some words that fell from the eminent statesman, Mr. Gladstone, who swayed the fortunes of this country. (Loud cheers.) In a lecture which he (the right hon. gentleman) delivered at Edinburgh, he impressed upon his hearers that "it is our duty above all things to avoid the error of seeking to cherish the Christianity of isolation. The Christianity which is now and hereafter to flourish, and through its power in the inner circles of human thought to influence ultimately in some manner more powerful than now the mass of mankind, must be filled full with human and genial warmth in close sympathy with every instinct and need of man, regardful of the just title of every faculty of his nature, apt to associate with and make its own all good whatever in him, which goes to enrich and enlarge the patrimony of our race." (Cheers.) This was most true. The strongest claims put forward in the New Testament as a ground for the reverence of the founder of Christianity was that He was the light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world. It was one of the most striking proofs of the Heavenly origin of our religion that having sprung from the East it was able to conquer and assimilate the West; and that proof would be redoubled, when, having become European and Western, it was enabled to win back unto itself the higher intelligences of the remoter East. This could only be by fixing our minds on that common element in the various churches of Christendom which presented our faith at once in its sublime and its most attractive aspect. The day had gone by in which the idea of a common Christianity, independent of the differences which separate the various churches from each other, was regarded as chimerical. It stood acknowledged in the most striking form in the practical field of National Education; it had always been known to exist both amongst the simplest, and most cultivated intelligences of Christendom, and amongst the poor, and children who cared for nothing beyond the grand and simple outlines which formed the basis of religion. This common Christianity had also been long known to exist in the most cultivated parts of mankind, in those spirits who had soared above the narrow distinctions of sect and party, and who had been able to see the meaning of truths behind the forms in which they had often been shrouded. The Christianity of Bacon, of Shakspere, and of Walter Scott needed no special decrees and no special confession of faith to recommend them. (Cheers.) It was this which went to the minds and hearts of all; and it was this which he ventured to recommend as the Christianity of England to the distinguished guest. (Cheers.) If there was any one ecclesiastic, who by virtue of his office, was bound to take this view of Christianity, it was the guardian of the great national sanctuary committed to his care, which enshrined the virtues and the genius of every sect alike—that Temple of Silence and reconciliation, as it had well been called, in which the enmities of twenty generations lay buried and forgotten. (Cheers.) In turning to the second point, viz., the hopes for India and for England which were excited by the presence of Keshub Chunder Sen, how difficult it was to find points of contact or communication between ourselves and the inhabitants of those far-off regions. When the first preachers of Christianity set forth on their mission they cast right and left in every direction to find such points. St. Paul, at Lystia, addressed himself to the natural consciences of the people; in Athens to the Unknown God and to the verse of the heathen poets. St. John sought from the philosophical schools of Alexandria, the metaphysical phrase in which he had embodied the sublimest thought of Christianity. So, even, in later times the great Roman Pontiff who sent the first missionaries to convert our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, entreated them not to proceed by precipitate leaps; and another Pontiff, still more eminent when he sent his missionaries to found the Church of Northern Germany, implored them, in the words of the Master, not to pour new wine too hastily into old bottles. What we hoped and desired for India was not that it should take without change or modification any purely European form of Christianity, whether Anglican, Presbyterian, Greek, or Roman, but that in the same way as Roman Christianity planted itself in the Latin race, and Teutonic Christianity in the race of England, Germany, and America, it should have a native form of Indian Christianity. (Cheers.) The first dawn of that native form was seen through the religious reformers of whom the guest of the evening was the leading representative. That gentleman no doubt felt an interest in coming to this, the cradle of our race, the focus of our national life, so mysteriously interwoven with the fortunes of his own country, and he (the dean) could assure him that no serious Englishmen could regard without peculiar emotion that distant country which was endeared to a thousand English households by the closest family ties, and the memory of noble lives spent there in so many varied labours. We must remember that India had by a kind of fascination always attracted towards it the speculations and studies of some of our profoundest thinkers—of Colebrook, Sir W. Jones, and Dean Milman in philosophy and literature, of Macaulay and Burke in their splendid oratory, and of Southey in his beautiful though now too much neglected poem, in which was drawn almost a second Christian Pilgrims' Progress out of the heights and depths of Indian mythology. With these remarks, he asked the audience to welcome, in this week, dear to the greater part of Christendom, the travellers from the shores of the Ganges to the shores of the Thames. (Cheers.)

Lord Lawrence, in seconding the motion, said he was in some degree instrumental in inducing Keshub Chunder Sen to undertake the—for a native Hindoo—serious step of crossing the seas. He was now in our midst, and a few particulars respecting him might be gratifying. He was the descendant of a respectable and well-known lineage in Calcutta, and his grandfather was the friend and coadjutor of one of the most profound Sanscrit scholars in this country—the late Dr. Gilchrist. He belonged to the section of the Hindoo community which represented the physician caste. As an orphan he went to an English school and afterwards to a Calcutta college, where he gained a full knowledge of the English language, literature, and history, with which it was impossible he could remain in idolatry. Early in his career he therefore learned to despise the worship of idols, and by degrees, by thought and prayer, he came to believe in the One God. He then joined the party which was known in Lower India as the Brahma Somaj (Church of God). After a short time he became the head of the Reforming party; in him we saw the representative of the most advanced section of the great Reforming party which had now arisen in Bengal. This movement was leavening Hindoo society, especially amongst the middle classes. It was impossible for these reformers to remain idolators, and at present they consisted of two classes—one of whom was Rationalistic, the other Theistic. In course of time he (the noble lord) believed this class of reformers, reinforced by large numbers of the educated youth of the country, would progress in theological knowledge, and before a very long period had passed away a large number might be reckoned as fellow Christians. (Cheers.) In conclusion, the noble lord referred to the difficulties which attended the path of the Hindoo who deserted the faith of his ancestors.

The resolution was supported by the Rev. J. Martineau, the Rev. Dr. Mullens, and the Rev. Dr. Marks (a Jewish clergyman.)

Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, upon rising at the call of the chairman, was received with prolonged cheering. He said—Ladies and Gentlemen, the cordial welcome accorded to me excites in me profound feelings of gratitude which almost overpower me. When I left India I did not in the least anticipate such a gathering, such kind speeches, such enthusiastic cheers. All this makes me feel as I have never felt before, that England is deeply interested in me, my church, and my great country. I did not come to England for the sake of business, or pleasure; it was not to satisfy idle curiosity, or make money that I came amongst you. A most important duty brings me here; I have a mission to fulfil. I came from India to tell you English men and women what you have done in my country. I bring to you the heartfelt thanks of 180 millions of my countrymen for the great work which you have commenced there, and which you have carried on during the last few years. It is not the opening of railways, not the conversion of forests into smiling fields, to which I allude. It is no partial reform to which I draw your attention. The great work which is going on in India under the auspices of the British Government is a work of revolutionary reform—of thorough-going Radical Reform. (Cheers.) You are not lopping off the branches of corruption and evil; you have cut at the root of the tree; you are carrying on a crusade against all the evils from which India has been suffering for several ages. This is not man's work, but a work which God is doing with His own hand, using the British nation as His instruments. When India lay sunk in the mire of idolatry and superstition, when Mahomedan oppression and misrule had extinguished almost the last spark of hope in the native Indian mind, when Hindooism, once a pure system of Monotheism, had degenerated into a most horrid and abominable system of idolatry and Polytheism, when the priests were exceedingly powerful, and were revelling in their triumphs over down-trodden humanity, the Lord in His mercy sent out the British nation to rescue India. (Cheers.) In obedience to God's injunction, England came and knocked at the doors of India, and said, "Noble sister, rise, thou hast slept too long." And India arose. The invitation was providential, and the response too. India rose from her lethargy of ages and saw the degraded condition to which she had been sunk and asked England for help, and the help so much needed has been given. Certainly the earlier British rulers in Hindostan were corrupt, certainly the means often employed by the early settlers were questionable, but I look not to the human agency that was employed, but dive beneath that, and see the finger of the Allwise Providence working for the redemption of my country. I forget and forgive all that England did to injure the cause of Indian redemption in individual lives, and standing upon the universal basis of humanity see how in history God employed special agencies to elevate and exalt my countrymen. (Cheers.) England and India became thus connected by an over-ruling Providence. I am one of those who have profound respect for the doctrine of God in history. As He takes care of individuals so does He take care of the interest of nations, and when impoverished India degraded spiritually and morally looked with tears in her eyes towards the Omnipotent Father, He out of the riches of His inexhaustible mercy came forward to relieve her—even as in times gone by he had rescued other peoples. In the course of time England felt the responsibility of her position as the ruler of India, and became connected with her in the closest ties of political relationship. A stream was opened which connected England and India intellectually, socially, morally, and religiously; and all the refined and liberal ideas of the West came through the channel into the East, into India. It is beginning to work wondrous changes. There are signs of new life on all sides in India, from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. You see a new nation rising up as it were in aspirations, holier and loftier thoughts, pursuits, and speculations. When we came to receive English knowledge into our schools and colleges we learned to respect your Shakespeare, Milton, and Newton, until in some measure they have become our own. We can now sympathise with you in all your intellectual pursuits and speculations. Your philosophy and science are ours. We are one in thought. It is not merely the same Government that rules over us, it is not merely the same generous-hearted and noble Sovereign whose sway we all acknowledge, but we are at the same time one in heart and thought; politically united, we are also intellectually united. (Cheers.) When I say "Long live her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria," I feel that my words are reverberated throughout the length and breadth of India, for we all feel that from her we have received many and rich blessings. England has already achieved wonders in correcting prejudices and dispelling the ignorance of my country. England's intellectual conquests in India are of a remarkable character—just as on a fine morning all the mists are driven away by the rising sun, so in India the mists of ignorance and prejudice are being scared away by the rising of English knowledge, Western literature and science, and the material prosperity that has been promoted. The railway and the telegraph, those great pioneers of civilization, have already commenced their work, and are showering upon the people advantages and blessings of which we had no idea a century ago, of which we could form no idea while we were surrounded by our traditions. On all sides the inexhaustible physical resources of the country are being developed; and although India is rich, and has made many rich, there is a great future before her of vast material prosperity and aggrandisement. India has not been neglectful of social reformation. Her great curse is caste, but English education has already proved a tremendous power in revealing the injurious distinctions of the system. The Indian man who has received a liberal Indian education finds it impossible to retain his allegiance to caste, and although many, through fear of man, do not practically show their principles, their convictions are deep. The speaker then spoke of premature marriages and polygamy as vices which education would no doubt destroy. The highest achievement of all, however, was the moral and religious reformation which was proceeding. When England embarked in the work she, of course, went out with the Bible in her hands. That wonderful book, he continued, has been received and studied, and in many cases, I am happy to say, appreciated by the educated native of India. Whatever their religious denominations may be, whatever their peculiar prejudices may be, I am certain, and can confidently say in this large public assembly, that if any of my countrymen ever feel a real hungering and thirsting after spiritual comfort, they must necessarily open the pages of the Bible now and then. However proud we may be of our own religious books, however great the value may be which we attach to those priceless volumes inculcating pure Theism bequeathed in many instances by our forefathers as a precious legacy, still I cannot conceal from you the conviction, which must be admitted by all candid men, that India cannot do without the Bible. (Cheers.) There are certain things in that great book which are of much importance to my country in its present transition state. The spirit of that wonderful book comes into contact with the native Indian mind. After paying a high tribute to the self-denial of the missionaries who introduced the Bible into India, the speaker traced the history of the religious Reformation, of which he was the acknowledged representative. The movement originated amongst a small band of Reformers (the Brahmas), who took from the Hindoo Scriptures the principle of the worship of the One God. Their object was to restore Hindostanism to its original purity, to declare in point of fact a pure form of Hindoo Monotheism, as opposed to the idolatry and superstition which had crept in. In ten years this was found to be a mistake, as the native Scripture which they adopted contained not only some of the highest forms of truth, but some of the worst forms of native worship, and some absurd doctrines and ritual. The Brahmas consequently threw away their books and took up the bolder position of a pure Theism. It is impossible (the speaker explained) for a Theist, whatever may be said to the contrary, to feel any aversion to Christ or his disciples. There are thousands, I know who do not like to see Christ preached to the population of India. Christianity first came to India in a foreign and repulsive form. Christianity, in its founders, in its earliest traditions, in its earliest labourers, was Oriental and Asiatic, and there is no reason why it should, in the present day, be presented to the Indian population in any other form. (Cheers.) Leave us to ourselves, and let us study the Bible ourselves. (Cheers.) Do we not find there imageries, precept, and the manner in which those precepts were told, of an Oriental and Asiatic stamp? Do we not find that in those descriptions with which an Indian is bound to sympathise? Do we not feel that the spirit of Christianity comes to us as something very natural to the native heart—something with which, by the very constitution of our peculiarly Indian mind, we are bound to sympathise? In that spirit Christ shall be accepted by India. There may be thousands who deny that, but I for one, so long as I live, shall say that the Spirit of Christ India will one day accept. (Cheers.) But I cannot say the same thing with regard to the doctrines and dogmas which you have presented to India through your various churches. There are so many churches into which Christianity has been divided; there are so many different kinds of doctrine, ceremony, and ritual, prescribed and followed by different religious denominations who call themselves Christian, that India is really confounded and perplexed. (Laughter and cheers.) When she is asked to solve the great problem, which of these is to be accepted? Which is the true one? (Cheers.) All these churches which constitute the Church of Christ represent different truths and different doctrines, although they have something in common. But in India we are obliged to look to the mass of divergence more than to those matters in regard to which there is unity in Christ's Church. Each sect comes to the population and exhibits its own doctrines and dogmas. For the time being they engage the attention of the Hindoo. Perhaps he is satisfied. But then comes the missionary of another church and does the same, and the Hindoo's mind becomes unsettled, he thinks over the various doctrines and dogma; he ultimately becomes quite confounded, and knows not what to do. (Cheers.) But remember that all this time, though passing through a bewildering series of endless dogmas, he still cherishes in his heart respect and reverence for the central figure of Christ. (Cheers.) Thus it is that though the Indians have not been able to accept any particular form of Christianity, we have continued steadfast in our attachment to Jesus Christ, whom we respect and reverence. The speaker, in some further remarks, asked pardon if he, as a foreigner, had felt it his duty to tell some unpleasant truths, and concluded with a most eloquent appeal to English Christians to aid India in her great work of self-reformation. He said he had come to England, not to learn Christian doctrine, but to see Christian life, and he plainly stated that the cause of Christianity had been much hindered in India by the insincere life of some of its English professors and lecturers. He besought England to send no more of these nominal Christians, with their endless doctrines and dogmas, which they did not carry into actual practice. He resumed his seat amidst prolonged cheering.

On the motion of Lord Houghton, seconded by Sir J. Lawrence, M. P., a vote of thanks was passed to Chunder Sen for his address before the meeting closed.

Charles Matthews intends to visit India very soon with Mrs. Charles Matthews.

Affecting.—A wonderful fact has come to pass at Singapore during the last few months. An American captain was living with his three children, two girls and a boy, in a Catholic family. The children went to the convent school. After an instruction one of the Nuns gave one day upon the necessity of baptism, William, the little boy, the eldest of the three, came up to one of the children of the Catholic family with whom they lived and said—"Rene, have you been baptised?" "Certainly," answered he, "I am a Christian from my childhood." "Then, here's water, baptise me, I might die this evening, and I want to go to Heaven with the good God and the angels." The little Rene did not require much asking, and taking the peg of water presented to him, he baptised his comrade in the name of the Father, of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, applying both matter and form quite correctly. Then he went and told his sisters he had been baptised and advised them to take their turn and be baptised, so that they might have a right to heaven. The sisters consented. In the evening, when the American captain returned home, his three children jumped on his neck, and said to him: "Papa, we have been baptised to-day; we must baptise you too, so that you may not go to hell." The American, who tenderly loved his children, let them do as they wanted, doubtless in order to please them. Well it was if he acted seriously, for a few days after, he was struck with a sudden death and had to appear before his God!—*Bombay Catholic Examiner.*

ENSIGN BEWARE!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—On the other side I send a copy of a letter received by a younger brother of mine who has lately been gazetted into the army, which you may perhaps like to publish.

Any comments on the letter in question are unnecessary.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant, F.

(Copy.)

Sir,—Should you ever require an immediate advance of cash on your own security, if you will favour me with a reply or a personal call, I shall be happy to supply you with any amount upon moderate terms.

N. or M.

N.B.—Bills retired that are falling due in other hands.

THE TELEGRAPH TO INDIA.

All the arguments in favour of land telegraphy are defeated by the rapid communication with India which has been kept up since the day the British-Indian cable was laid. We are actually receiving messages in advance of the hour—telegrams dated Calcutta, eleven o'clock, arrive at half-past nine, according to our clocks, of the same morning. The feat is so striking that it has suggested to an evening contemporary that the time-honoured question of the clown in the pantomime, "How were you to-morrow, and what are you going to do yesterday?" is one which in the progress of electric science may possibly be asked at some future period with perfect propriety. The case is put in this way. Say the message received here was immediately passed on to New York by the Atlantic cable, and thence to San Francisco; then it might be received the day before its despatch from the East. "San Franciscans, telegraphing back (says our contemporary) to Calcutta, might ask with perfect propriety what was going to be done yesterday on the banks of the Hooghly. If the Americans ever carry out their bold scheme for a submarine cable across the Pacific the chain would be nearly complete, and by sending their inquiries by a sufficiently circuitous route, Indian merchants might find out what the price of cotton had been to-morrow, and whether it was a fine day next morning. If telegraphs can only be said, by a rhetorical hyperbole, to annihilate time and space, it must be admitted that they may readily succeed in mixing up dates in a very singular manner." We do not remember that greater telegraphic speed has been accomplished than by the new Indian line, and it is a boon by which both countries will profit to an inestimable extent.—*Overland Mail*, April 15.

THE CASE OF MAJOR PARISH.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, April 16.)

The statement of Captain H. W. Parish, late Royal Artillery, which we publish in another column, may be somewhat overdrawn, but, nevertheless, the case is one which merits attention. Captain Parish is either making a grave charge against the authorities, or else he has been treated in a manner which calls for strict investigation. We are not versed in the particulars of the case; we have only Captain Parish's manifesto upon which to ground our opinion. The accusations, for aught we know, may be entirely unfounded; but, at the same time, if they be so, it is only right that the public should be made aware of the fact, and have their minds eased, by being shown that a wrong has not been done a public servant by unjust and summary dismissal. In whatever light we regard the particulars with which Captain Parish furnishes us, we fail to discover any grounds upon which he deserved the harsh treatment awarded him. True, there is a spirit of self-will in the letter which he puts forth, and such self-will may or may not have shown itself in his dealings with the authorities. We do not say it did, neither would we affirm that it did not. Although we have no reason whatever for discrediting Captain Parish's statements and, notwithstanding, that our sympathies—as, perhaps, is only natural—lie with him, we confess our doubt as to the legitimacy of one or two of his assertions. He says that he was transferred from the old Bengal to the Royal Artillery against his will, and that his letters and petitions were taken no notice of; and that since March, 1866, he continued to do his duty with the Royal Artillery according to order, until early this year, when he suddenly found himself gazetted out of the service—dismissed, as it were—and placed upon the Half Pay List. And why? Because he continued to sign himself as of the Bengal Artillery, to which he, in 1861, elected to belong. This is the point upon which our doubts hang, and it is upon this that we should like to see some further light thrown. We can fully understand the obstinacy which he displayed in continuing to sign himself of the Bengal Artillery, and it undoubtedly was upon these grounds that he was forced upon half pay. But then comes the question. Was this little peculiarity—for, in reality we can but regard it as such—of sufficient moment to bring about his abrupt dismissal. We trow not. We have as yet heard only one side of the question. We have yet to learn the other. Whether we shall ever do so remains to be seen. As we have said, our sympathies rest with Captain Parish, and it is upon such grounds that we republish his letter. To us it seems that he has been the victim of mischance, and has paid by dismissal what, strictly speaking, only called for a reprimand.

COERCION FOR THE LADIES.

FOR USE WHEN THEY GET VOTES.

BELGRAVIA.

Sir Armine Lothair de Fitzbassinet.—While you're out this afternoon, Esmeralda, manage to call at the polling-place, and vote for Charley Rattlecash. Here's your card, with number and all.

Lady de F. B.—I have told you, Armine, not to open my letters. I have no intention of voting for Colonel Rattlecash. I dislike the man, and he knows less of politics than my Algernon at Eton.

Sir A.—By Jove! Aw! You won't vote for my friend?

Lady de F. B.—I wish you had better friends, and I shall vote for Mr. M'Choakumchild.

Sir A.—By Jove! Aw! Knew I'd something else to say. I shan't subscribe to either opera this season.

Lady de F. B.—You are not serious?

Sir A.—You'll see. [*Exit* Lady de F. B. *sinks upon a couch, in tears.*

RUSSELL SQUARE.

Mr. Recouper.—I've had a little constitutional, and served my country into the bargain. I walked round and voted for Tim Twister. Get round some time early, Maria, and do the same, before twelve if you can, as there's no crowding till then.

Mrs. Recouper.—Not for all the money in your counting house, John. I promised my vote to Lady Periwinkle's friend, Mr. Mumbleton, and I shall keep my word.

Mr. Recouper.—Stop a bit. Let's hear about that again.

Mrs. Recouper.—It takes two to make a quarrel, and I don't mean to be one of them, John, but I shall do as I say.

Mr. Recouper.—It takes two to make a tour to Switzerland, and I don't mean to be one of them, Maria. I always do as I say.

Mrs. Recouper.—Not go to Switzerland?

Mr. Recouper.—Not if you don't vote for Tim.

Mrs. Recouper.—But I have promised.

Mr. Recouper.—Keep your promise, and write for lodgings at Ramsgate. [*Exit.*

THE STRAND.

Mr. Mahogany.—Now, Eliza, get on your bonnet, and we'll go round to Coven Garden together—two votes for Dabchick.

Mrs. Mahogany.—I am prepared to accompany you to the polling-place, Mr. Mahogany, but I shall exercise my suffrage in favour of Mr. Cracker.

Mr. M.—Hay, hay?

Mrs. M.—I believe that I spoke distinctly, Mr. Mahogany.

Mr. M.—What's that fad? What's Cracker to you?

Mrs. M.—Having perused his address, I approve his principles, and propose to tender him my support.

Mr. M.—Tender! You're a pleasant person to talk of tenderness. Where's your tenderness for me, I should like to know?

Mrs. M.—I am aware of my duty, both to you and to the country.

Mr. M.—Are you? Then it's little the country will see of you this year. I'll take nobody out of town that don't harmonize with my sentiments. Gravesend will be at your entire service, M'm, and I shall take my holiday at Boulogne.

Mrs. M.—It is impossible that you can be guilty, even in imagination, of such insupportable tyranny. It was indeed time that we should have the franchise.

Mr. M. Cracker's a very fine candidate, M'm, and the shrimps at Gravesend are remarkably fine, also. [*Exit.*

THE NEW CUT.

Mr. Bonassus.—Bin out and voted blue, Sarah? As, if so, I'll reward myself with a screw for minding the shop.

Mrs. Bonassus.—I have been out and voted red, James, as I told you I should.

Mr. B.—You haven't?

Mrs. B.—As we have as yet no ballo you can find out for yourself. Do you think I'd stoop to tell you a crammer?

Mr. B.—Better for you if you had.

Mrs. B.—When I say a thing, I stick to it.

Mr. B.—Then you'd better say "shop," for you'll stick to that to-morrow. Bill! Go over to Sam Podge's, and say I shan't want that gig for Hendon to-morrow. Suckumstances have changed.

Mrs. B.—You won't drive me to the "Harp" to-morrow?

Mr. B.—No. For you wouldn't be led, nor driven neither, to-day. There's is a moral lesson for you, Mrs. Bonassus, M'm. [*Exit.*

BUGGINS'S RENTS.

Tom Spandril.—Now, old woman, let's go and exercise our rights, and poll for Wilkins.

Mrs. Spandril.—Take your basket of dirty tolls off my table when I've just washed it. I shan't vote Wilkins.

Tom.—What for?

Mrs. S.—He's a stuck-up monkey. I vote Jenkins.

Tom.—He's a fool.

Mrs. S.—Better a fool than a monkey. And he ain't.

Tom.—I say he is.

Mrs. S.—That don't prove nothing. I shall go for Jenkins.

Tom.—Will you—once? Twice? Three times? [*She nods.*

Mrs. S.—Three thousand, if you come to that.

Tom.—And I had plotted a bit of surprise for you. Pit of the Wic.

Tom and Jerry.—Me and my pal Bob'll go. He votes Wilkins. [*Exit to find Bob.*

—*Punch.*

"A Calico Ball."—"Sir,—In your paper of to-day the question is asked—'What is a Calico Ball?' Allow me to state that it is one where all the ladies present must wear calico dresses. It works well, as the ladies can give their whole attention to dancing, instead of criticising each others dress.—L. W. Aldrich."—*Englishman.*

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EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

PARIS, SATURDAY MORNING, 9TH APRIL.

POOR PRINCE PETER is gone. Where? Certainly not out of Paris, though the newspapers here, and Mr. Reuter in the London journals, say he is at Nice *en route* for Italy. You may take my word for it notwithstanding, that he was in his house at Auteuil the night before last, smelling at a wondrous bouquet of fresh flowers sent him by Victor Emanuel from Florence. How birds of a feather do sympathize? *Arcades ambo*, as Byron translates it, are that undignified Sardinian and disrespectable Corsican. But where is Peter of the pistol gone? Gone out of mind, out of memory. No one in France dreams if such a man exists this week, for all eyes are upon the great rival orators of the Chamber of Representatives, Emile Ollivier and Gambetta. Give a poor devil a push—every one does—as he descends a hill and he rushes rapidly to the bottom. Help a fellow up and as he reaches the eminence all things, as well as the view, seem to open before him. Favonian breezes fan him; the kings of the earth bring up their presents; philosophers, who would kick him in the descent, bow down before him in the eminence. If you please, the fortunate Ollivier, who has never written a book in his life, unless it be a political pamphlet or two, was yesterday elected to the academical chair of Lamartine amongst the forty immortals. The time-honoured habit has been to visit each of the members and humbly seek his vote. The proud Ollivier, pleading state engagements, refused to act the *candidatus* after the manner of the ancients. This pride would have lost any other man in France the shadow of a chance. But old Guizot himself—the stiff, the stately statesman and historian—did the dirty work for the young minister, and begged for votes for him from door to door. It is right to state that the members of the Institute are not selected amongst great writers alone. Famous orators, such as Jules Favre, famous musical composers such as Auber, as well as one or two distinguished painters, sculptors and architects are also, wisely and gracefully, admitted to stalls in the grandest intellectual society of Europe. Therefore Ollivier will not unworthily fill the chair of Lamartine, for though not in the same line with that wondrous man as a poet and a prose writer, he is his equal in oratory and his superior in statesmanship. Each week an acting *bureau* is appointed at the Academy. I was brought in by a friend about ten days ago and was fortunate enough to be introduced to the secretary of the week, the celebrated oratorian Father Gratry, whose letters on erring and even heretic Popes have caused such consternation at Rome. Still he is a pious Catholic, as convinced as well as able as Dalinger of Germany. The Pere Gratry is a dried-up, mummified man, stuffed to the uppermost skull, which seems raised up by the burden, with learning, but simple as a child and absent as Dominic Sampson. My friend, when we went out, told me a story of the errant *savant*. One morning they were both crossing the *Pont des Arts* on their way to the Institute when Gratry suddenly stood still,—"I declare," said he, "I forgot my watch, and I know the Concierge's children will fiddle with it and spoil it; I must run back for it"—"But will you have time?"—"Let me see, let me see," he replied, pulling out a large gold chronometer. It was the watch he thought he had left at home, but it took a minute or two to persuade him of it! But I have wandered in my usual unconnected way from Ollivier. He is not only one of the forty immortals, but decorations of antique chivalry begin to pour in on the *quondam* republican, son of the continuous republican Demosthenes Ollivier. Serrano has sent him the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic. It is the first drop before the shower. Every high order in Europe, except the Garter of England, will be worn before half a year *en brochette* at his button-hole. And yet, strange to say, he has not even the plain Cross of Chevalier of the French Legion of Honour. It is his own fault of course. A proud man, he waits until the Emperor presses upon him the Grand Cross. But this minister has no easy time of it in these anxious days, when a new constitution is being given to France, and he has to fight tooth and nail, publicly or privately, against the hesitations of an Emperor, the dogged conservatism of a Senate, the republicanism of his old friends, and the insincerity of his new. All is to be done by *plebiscite*, a dangerous trump-card which, twice or thrice played badly or prematurely, may altogether lose the game to a dynasty, once one of love, now one of necessity rather than of affection. Probably the two greatest speeches of modern times (French speeches) were made on Tuesday in the Legislative Chamber. Gambetta astonished his enemies by his closeness of reasoning, and extraordinary moderation, and his friends by a brilliancy of diction and a sustained argument of which previously they scarcely thought him capable. He proved, one would say—until they heard Ollivier's reply—to demonstration, that monarchy and universal suffrage could not possibly co-exist, and that all changes were but paving the way to the inevitable republic which the great orator declared to be government of the future in all nations. In Ollivier's reply, he argued for the advantages of a mixed government. In my own mind I felt convinced by both. I feel that when the Emperor in 1851-52 based his power on universal suffrage, all checks and restrictions were but adjournments of the evil day for his dynasty. I feel convinced that France will in some years be a republic, though probably the wretched specimens of that class amongst the Rochefortists and their scandalous personal literature may have thrown it back for a generation. But I also agree with M. Ollivier that if the people are wise they will prefer a mixed government. The rule of the mob, while the people are uneducated, is hateful to think of. But King People are not bad fellows when well informed. The leaders, the demagogues, chiefs of a republican Government, are generally the most odious and the most ambitious men on earth; may we never live under them in our really free and happy England! So much for French politics, on which I have probably dwelt too long.

In my last I told you things were uneasy in Austria. A couple of days have lent confirmation to my suspicions. The Ministry has resigned. It was what may be called a Unitarian Cabinet, anxious to keep the Empire bound together legislatively under one Parliament, excepting Hungary. So many secessions have taken place that the German element—the finest and the ablest—now remains alone in the Reichrath. The Emperor is suspected of favouring the federative or nationality system, thinking that by playing one provincial Parliament against another his own power may be all the greater. Francis Joseph is a poor dissipated bigot without ability or patriotism, and still the tool of his clever mother the Archduchess Sophia. The Pope, who rules in many places through the women, does not despair of Austria. He has just sent this year's Golden Rose to the Empress of that country. Who can value this emblem of the Church's favour, considering it was sent to the Queen of Spain a couple of years ago! By the way the Peninsula seems in a bad way just now. They are shooting people in the suburbs of Madrid, and Prim continues to keep the nation kingless. England has her troubles too, and it is very doubtful if Mr. Gladstone can get his Irish Land Bill through both houses this session. It's a measure not likely to satisfy extreme parties in that luckless island. You will say this is all the better, but pray recollect that there is scarcely a middle or moderate party in Ireland. All her people belong to extremes. It is so even in religion, for she has the best Protestants and the best Catholics, but the worst Christians of any country I know.

It is as well, therefore, that gossip should return to France, where few men are earnest in anything, and where we have bad Catholics and bad Protestants but tolerably good Christians, for men live pretty well together in unity. The chief exception is bankers and their confidential clerks. Small-pox is not just now more epidemic in Paris than breach of trust. The last is a small affair at the Rothschilds. This week their confidential clerk, who for twenty years past managed the bullion and ingot department, disappeared with a deficiency on his balances variously estimated from two to three millions of francs. Let us take the mean, say two millions and a half, and we have a loss to the House of about £100,000. Of course no one would dream of robbing a Rothschild on a small scale. The man is a worthy German named Tassius, who had high repute both with his employers and his countrymen in this capital. When his day's toil was over his evening's recreation was mostly music. He was president of the Lieden Kranz Society. His outlay was modest and his private habits bordered on closeness. But it seems that he had formed an alliance with a Russian physician who had the credit of being a knowing one on the Bourse, and has been for years supplying the speculating doctor with funds which seems never to have fructified. The wretched man after a few days' concealment has given himself up to justice, and as he has not committed some frightful murder, has of course not the slightest chance of obtaining extenuating circumstances from a Paris jury. His body will probably rot in New Caledonia in a few years. Had he been a director indeed of a grand public company and only swindled poor half-pay officers' widows and children,—then indeed! But a robber of the Rothschilds, a mere clerk,—out with the fellow to the galleys in the burning sun! Industrious poor wretches who try to be honest sometimes do not fare much better. I am reminded of this by reading a police report of yesterday. Three Spaniards finding business slack in revolutionary times in Madrid, clubbed their small joint resources and emigrated to this city. They are tailors. They had imbibed the first principles of what is a trade in the Peninsula but an art in Paris. Therefore before setting up shop on the Boulevard they had to commence humbly by taking in journey work at their lodging. What easy man knows the shifts of the poor? The three tailors of Madrid hired a room on a fifth floor furnished with only one bed. Respectable enough not to lie together on a couch three feet broad, they took their repose by turns, two sitting up and working while one slept. So it was with their Sunday suit of clothes. They had only one, but turn about they "swelled" in it even as far as the Bois de Boulogne. The article of dress also in common, however, on which their greatest care and interest were exercised, was a well-shaped new hat they had purchased on arrival in this city. All heads are not alike. But by a thickening or diminishing of the lining, by being worn determinately down on the head of one and jauntily over the forehead of another, the covering of the canopy of the soul was made to suit all three. A week or two ago one of the poor fellows got sick. Besides there was a slack of work. Fifteen francs were due for rent in arrear. The landlord was unmerciful, and as number one Spaniard was going out last Sunday elegantly attired, and wearing his glossy hat on three hairs, that unfeeling proprietaire caught him on the stairs and whipped his hat off for the rent. The poor Spaniard was in despair. How could he return hatless to his two friends? He staggered like a drunken man under the weight of the unexpected blow, but quickly rage succeeded despair. He thrashed the landlord; his friends heard the outcry and ran down to his assistance. Alas! the *teterrima causa belli* (not a fair one this time) was crushed like a pan-cake in the scuffle. The sight subdued the Spaniards, and when the policemen called in from the street entered, the poor tailors only said, take us to prison, to the galleys, to the guillotine if you like. "Put on your hats, my men, before we start." Hats! the dear and only one lies before you; we are humbled to the dust; bare-headed we follow you to the prison. The Court will decide. But while I am on legal matters I should not forget to mention that the Viceroy of Egypt is answerable for a very pretty theatrical suit which has been this week heard at the *Palais de Justice*. At the Suez fêtes of last year the Khedive was very anxious to organize an operatic company at Cairo. He put himself in communication with M. Menasse, who immediately telegraphed to M. Verger, the well-known dramatic agent at Paris. The Viceroy was very impatient—just as he is now for his new loan of five millions—so Menasse sent the following despatch:—"We must have a *corps de ballet*; the first condition of His Highness is that the *figurantes* are handsome; the second, that they come at once. But His Highness principally goes on beauty. If they are not, all, or nearly all, good-looking, you will be my ruin. I know you *will* have a difficulty in this, but in seeking carefully, with your intelligence I am sure you will succeed." Verger replied by wire:—"It is a matter of money, you can even have celebrities if you pay well." In another despatch he gave the tariff. "Penco, 15,000 francs; Murska, 12,000; Volpini, 18,000; Mario 15,000—by the month." Menasse, full of confidence in the Khedive, "wired" that all went swimmingly. "Our little affair is to be signed to-day or to-morrow. Do not send Murska. Larolta, who does not pull well with her, has been here for a week, and with art and weeping has persuaded His Highness to renounce her." Finally he telegraphed to say all was right, and that Cairo should have opera as well as *ballet*. "*Our Sovereign* does not do things by halves; when he does a thing he does it well." But a few days after these engagements and hopeful despatches, poor M. Menasse was accused of a plot against the Khedive, and banished out of the land of Egypt. Verger has sued him for 200,000 francs damages. Menasse threw the engagement upon the Viceroy. I dare say it was a cunning plan of the two adroit Frenchmen, for the Court held that the arrangement was not serious, and refused damages and costs on either side. These theatrical people sometimes have strange whims. Even Adelina Patti herself is not above some of the weaknesses common to all pets. You are aware that Paris is frightened out of its wits by the spread of small-pox. The death-rate, which had been previously descending, rose last week again to 104 from this disease, and I fear our returns of to-day will not show a more favourable figure. Well, Patti was singing at the Italian in the *Traviata* on Wednesday night, and suddenly feeling an irritation of her shoulder, took it obstinately into her head that she had caught small-pox. She fled when the curtain fell in the first act into her dressing-room and refused to continue her part. The Marquis de Caux, her husband, was unable to reassure her, of course so was the manager. It was only by collecting all the doctors of eminence amongst the audience and holding a consultation, that the *diva* was persuaded she had no incipient symptoms of the malady, and was induced to resume her part.

Gossip would ascend from art to science if you kindly permit. An extraordinary experiment has been made this week on the esplanade at Lille. It is a new engine of war consisting of an iron-plated mechanical horse, not a wooden or a stationary one like the machine of Troy, but ball-proof, of rapidity superior to that of our existing cavalry, offering, in case a charge be unsuccessful, an interior shelter to the soldier, who has then a sort of turret-steed from which he can discharge his carbine revolver through various embrasures in different parts of the steel horse's body. What do you think of this? You will at first say you do not believe it. I can well recollect when at one time I read so many lies that I really believed in nothing but the Bible. As I grow older I grow more credulous, for I have seen such extraordinary inventions that I dare not say that anything is impossible. Have you ever seen French soldiers playing billiards? You see how soon I wander from science, though by the way some men will tell you of the mathematical instruction involved in the three-balled game. It is the delight of the Gallic *soldat's* life. But every thing has a beginning. Piton and Dumanet were at a *café* shortly after they were drawn, with the sergeant. Of course, they treated their superior to refreshment. "Let us play billiards," said one of the young soldiers to the other. "Very well, but how many points will you give me?"—"Points! Why I never played billiards before in my life."—"Neither did I, except once in the country, and there the balls were not round."—"Well, then, we must let the sergeant decide." They consult the non-commissioned, who is all importance. "Well, if you never played before and your comrade only played once, especially with balls not round, I do not see that there should be points at either side."—"But, sergeant, I have always seen when respectable people go to play billiards, even Pekins, that points are given."—"Hum," said the sergeant thoughtfully, and twirling his long moustache, "there's something in what you say. My decision is that each gives the other fifteen points." They were delighted, so was the tavernkeeper, who was a friend of the sergeant's. It must not be thought that the freedom socially permitted between French non-commissioned—more correctly sub-officers and privates—and indeed between soldiers and officers of higher ranks, is inconsistent with a very strict discipline. A recent example will explain this. A young man of good family, who wished to be a soldier, refused to buy himself off when drawn by conscription. He joined a regiment of which his uncle was Lieutenant-Colonel. The latter asked the nephew to breakfast with him one morning. As he was going out, shaking hands with the colonel in the hall, who should come in but the captain of his company. The captain, ignorant of the relationship, stared in astonishment. The colonel immediately called out in a harsh voice to the young soldier,—"What brought you here?"—"Why, uncle"—"Call me Colonel, sir."—"Why, Colonel, I came to breakfast with you."—"Did your captain give you permission?"—"Why, uncle"—"Call me Colonel."—"Why, Colonel, it was you."—"That will do; you have not asked your captain's permission. Let this man have four days' cells." I was near forgetting to say that the second academician elected yesterday at the Institute, to fill the late Saint Beuve's place, is Jules Janin. There is not a more charming writer in any language and few abler critics, but I like his short pieces best, such for example as those he occasionally contributes to the *Independance Belge* under the *nom de plume* of *Eraste*. There is a delicacy of touch, a fineness, a romance about all these sufficient to make him the hero of a boarding-school, that is, if the young ladies had never seen my honoured friend Jules Janin. Alas! he is frightfully fat, and loves a good dinner too dearly.—*Pioneer*.

THE PRINCESSE DES URSINS.*

(*Blackwood's Magazine* for April.)

[CONCLUDED FROM SATURDAY'S "GAZETTE."]

THE nine years, from 1705 to 1714, which followed, were the most important of Madame des Ursins's existence. Had it not been for this French *camerera mayor*, Louis XIV. would have abandoned his grandson to the mercy of the allies. Spain under the direction of Madame des Ursins, rose from the lowest state of prostration and abasement. The country which formed one of the main causes of the ruin of Napoleon became, and through her alone for a time, the single theatre where the glory of Louis XIV. was not overwhelmed with disaster. Almanza and Villaviciosa came in to balance the evil fortune of Ramilies, Oudenarde, and Malplaquet. The victory of Almanza in 1707, which consecrated by a brilliant victory the regal power of Philip V. in Spain, had been in great part prepared by the careful administration and great reforms of the Princesse des Ursins. Four years before Almanza, Amelot wrote in one of his despatches, that Philip V. had neither troops, nor arms, nor artillery; his domestics were not paid, and his body-guard, dying of hunger, went to eat the scraps which were distributed at the gates of the convents. Even the previous year, the failure of the siege of Barcelona, then in the hands of the allies, Philip V., with his queen at Burgos, and Madrid occupied by his rival, was as little the King of Spain as was Charles VII. of France at Bourges. Berwick had declared that all was lost in Estremadura and Castille, and that nothing remained for the king but to fly to the mountains of the north of Spain, to be as near as possible to the frontier of France. Three parts of Spain were in possession of the Austrian prince who claimed the succession of Charles II. The great mass of the grandees deserted to the side of the Archduke, who was proclaimed in Madrid under the title of Charles III. Even the Cardinal Portocarrero, the founder of the Bourbon dynasty in Spain, obeyed the dictates of resentment at the disgrace into which he had fallen, embraced openly the cause of the rival of Philip V., and opened the gates of Toledo to his enemies. He illuminated his palace, had the *Te Deum* sung in the cathedral, gave a splendid banquet to the officers of the army of the allies, at which they drank to the health of Charles III., king of Spain, and gave a public benediction to the standards of the Austrian pretender. But the cause of Philip V. had been embraced by the people in the capital. The populace made use of every hostile device, some of them of unparalleled strangeness, for the destruction and discomfort of his enemies, and peasants in the country came in bodies to the King supplicating delivery from the yoke of the grandees who overrode them with exactions. The great mass of the people of Spain remained faithful to the adopted heir of their last sovereign. Madame des Ursins took admirable advantage of this popular enthusiasm. By her addresses, by her letters, and by the applications she directed, she obtained voluntary gifts for the support of the army of the king; 8,000 *pistoles* from the province of Burgos, from another province 15,000, and much greater contributions from the richest cities of Andalusia. Money and bread and clothes arrived in abundance at the camp of Berwick, and the King of Spain had a satisfaction long unknown to any monarch in the country, that of having his troops well paid and fed. He was transported with this wonderful good fortune, and immediately wrote a letter of the warmest thanks and acknowledgments for the devotion of the lady who had procured such an unexpected result in the darkest hour of his peril. One of her letters from Burgos to Madame de Maintenon at this time gave a lively idea of the straits to which the royal family was driven, and of the life of Madame des Ursins.

"I will give you the description of my apartment to amuse you. It consists of a single piece, which is not more than twelve feet wide in any direction. A large window, which does not shut, exposed to the south, occupies all one side. A door, very low, serves me for a passage into the chamber of the Queen, and the door leads to a windy passage where I do not venture to go, although two or three lamps are always burning there, for it is so badly paved that I might break my neck. I cannot say the walls are white, for they are very dirty. My travelling-bed, with a camp-stool and a deal table, is the only furniture I have, which last serves me as a writing-table and for eating the remains of the Queen's dinner—for I have neither kitchen nor money to provide me. I laugh at all that."

Nevertheless, after the battle of Almanza, the fortunes of Philip V., temporarily upraised by a brilliant victory, seemed to have fallen lower than before, and the energy of Madame des Ursins alone saved the Spanish monarchy from dismemberment, and Philip from being a realmless monarch.

In 1709, Louis XIV. was so hardpressed by the allies, and France so exhausted, that the Court of Versailles seriously contemplated the abandonment of his grandson. Philip V. himself prepared to resign himself to his fate. It was then that all the spirit of this extraordinary and intelligent woman, now seventy-four years of age, was aroused. "What sire!" said she to Philip V., "are you a prince? are you a man—you who treat your royal title so lightly and have feelings weaker than a woman?" Not only did she renew again all her efforts for the recruiting, discipline, and support of the Spanish army, but she threw herself thoroughly into the state of French affairs,—wrote eloquent and indignant letters to Madame de Maintenon, and propounded a scheme for utilizing anew the resources of France and filling afresh the exhausted treasury for the purposes of the war; and when we add to all the political difficulties with which she was daily struggling, the illness of the Queen after confinement of a second son, and upon whom, as *camerera mayor*, she was obliged to be in constant attendance, it must be imagined that more anxieties and cares never fell to the lot of a septuagenarian lady.

This stroke of policy of hers at this period was of surprising audacity, and worthy of the spirit which dictated the letters characterized by Madame de Maintenon as "*lettres à feu et à sang*." The Spanish people were so indignant at what they considered the treachery of the French king in contemplating the abandonment of his grandson, that the old international hatred between the two nations was awakened. The French residents in Madrid were in danger of their lives. In this state of things, Madame des Ursins ventured on the most daring act of her life. She extracted from the king a decree which banished all the French from Spain, and thus threw the new monarchy on the undivided sympathies of the Spanish people. This stroke of policy of Madame des Ursins had the happiest effect in reconciling the grandees of Spain to the Bourbon dynasty. The Princess was carrying on two great struggles at the same time—one against the supporters of the Archduke, and the other against the grandees, who, like all aristocracies, seized the opportunities, when the monarchy was in this struggling condition, to aggrandize their privileges and pretensions. The Spanish nobility were now ambitious of recovering some of their feudal privileges, which they had lost under Charles V. and Philip II. From the beginning of her administration she had opposed resolutely the pretensions and unveiled the intrigues of some and punished the treachery of others of the grandees. Having discovered the high treason of the *amirante* of Castille, she had him prosecuted and condemned to death, which caused the Duke of Medina Celi to exclaim, "People like ourselves ought not to be treated thus!" But the Duke of Medina Celi himself, having conspired with the Duke of Orleans, and having as Minister of Foreign Affairs betrayed a trust reposed in him, was also arrested, and died in a state prison; and the Marquis de Leganez, another great noble, was also sent into captivity to France.

In fact, in almost every matter of internal policy Madame des Ursins followed the example of statesmanship in France, where not only the repression of oligarchical power, but the centralization and amplification of the administration, had been the aim of every French Government from Philip Augustus to Richelieu and Louis XIV. Thus after Almanza she ventured resolutely on a *coup d'etat*, which put an end to the administrative and legislative chaos of Spain, where, up to that time, every province had it own *fueros* and *cortes*, and Catalans and Arragonese had been as jealous of Castilians as though they had been of different nations. But this daring lady was not content with having to grapple with the Archduke and his allies, with the great mass of the grandees, and with the thousandfold abuses of Spanish administration and justice; she dared to make assault even on the Inquisition, and to establish in Spain for the Spanish church that independence which the Gallican church had acquired in France;—a proceeding, however, which was discouraged by Louis XIV., who wrote to his grandson, "Croyez-moi, vous n'êtes pas assez fort pour avoir encore vos libertés gallicanes."

The greatest proof of the excellence of the administration of Madame des Ursins was the devotion which the people of Spain showed towards the cause of Philip V., and the final reconcilement of the *grandees* to his government. When the Archduke, after his victory at Saragossa, had opened again the way to Madrid, and Philip V. had again taken his court to the north to Valladolid, although the fugitive king had given permission to all the inhabitants to remain in the capital, yet all citizens who were able deserted the city for Valladolid. Even shopkeepers and artizans followed the general example; and some poor, and some even infirm, officers of justice made the journey to Valladolid on foot. All houses and shops and workshops were shut up. The capital seemed a desert; and when the allied troops entered the city, and the Archduke Charles went, at the head of two thousand horsemen, to return thanks to *Nuestra-Senora de Atocha*, only some ragged boys, in the hopes of getting a few *maravedis*, cried *Viva el Rey Carlos*!

The grandees themselves, in their stately pride, were touched by the enthusiasm of the people, and came over in a body to the king; a change of feeling, manifested by a letter to Louis XIV., signed by all the leading nobles, declaring their fidelity to his grandson, describing the pressing need of his cause for fresh assistance, and asking for French co-operation.

This application was the proposition of the Duke of Medina Sidonia, and was signed by the Dukes de l'Infantado, Popoli, d'Arcos, d'Abrantes, de Bagneo, de Veraguas, de Montellano de Bejar, the Condestable of Castille, the Marquises de Almonacid and del Carpio, the Condes de Lernos and Penaranda, and a crowd of others of the greatest names of Spain; only the great Duke d'Osuna, he who was "no bigger than a rat," always faithful to Philip V., refused to sign, from true motives of Castilian pride: he was haughtily discontented with Louis XIV., that he should have thought of abandoning his grandson and Spain, and said Spain would suffice for the work herself.

The joy of Louis XIV. at this letter was immense. He read it several times, and agreed to send to the assistance of his grandson 14,000 men. The great Vendome, the grandson of Henri IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, was sent as general; and, on the 10th of Dec. 1710, the united Spanish and French army, with Vendome as general-in-chief, gained the great victory of Villaviciosa, which established the Bourbon dynasty securely. The nobles of Spain, fired with their new fidelity, and jealous of distinction under the eyes of the famous French general, fought with brilliant valour, and thousands of standards were taken, of which the French marshal made a couch for the first Bourbon king of Spain on the night of the victory. After ten years of struggle and persecution, the standard of the *fleur-de-lis* was firmly planted in Spain.

Madame des Ursins, to whom so large a portion of that success must be attributed, was herself already a grandee of Spain. She now received, in company with the Duke de Vendome, the title of Her Highness, and the order of the Golden Fleece, with a promise of sovereign principality in the Low Countries.

In the year 1711 everything turned to the advantage of Philip V.: the Archduke, his rival, was elected Emperor. His allies were not inclined to confer upon Austria that aggrandizement which they had refused to France, and to create another empire like that of Charles V.; they consequently refused to make further efforts in his behalf. Marlborough, whose scientific blows had nearly laid helpless the French monarchy, fell into disgrace, and was recalled; and in 1712, the French, under Villars, were enabled to win the battle of Denain, and to lay down the basis of the Peace of Utrecht.

Madame des Ursins, however, though her great work was achieved still remained in Spain, directing reforms, administrative and financial, of the Colbert character, with the aid of the industrious Orry, and fighting with the Inquisition. Nevertheless the Inquisition was still too strong for her; for, says Llorente, 1,574 persons were burnt in the reign of Philip V., and 11,750 subject to penitential punishment. But the power of the Church in Spain was enormous. "The abuses of the clergy," wrote Macanaz, a jurist employed by Madame des Ursins to fight her battles, and made by her a member of the *Despacho*, "have weakened the royal power. The ecclesiastic immunities only serve to favour usurpation and disorder. The churches are become the refuges of criminals, and the right of asylum has been extended from these sacred edifices to adjoining houses, to shops, and whole neighbouring quarters. The ecclesiastics, the monks and nuns, encroach yearly on the rights of the king by continual acquisition of secular property, which forthwith becomes exempt from taxation. The clergy have in the State more subjects than the king. The ambition of some ministers has tolerated these abuses to give them the opportunity of enriching their families with the goods of the church." Dangerous words these in the days of the Inquisition, when its name made men's blood still run cold with terror, and its power was sufficient to lodge the greatest grandee in its dungeons. The documents in which it was spoken of were consequently kept profoundly secret; and the very Council of Castille first resolved to adopt the precaution, in their proceedings against the Inquisition, of *voting by ballot*. The Inquisitors, it was argued, could not seize on the whole Council at once; yet even then the Council was afraid. The Inquisitors, working on the religious prejudices of the people, got up a popular commotion at Madrid; and Philip V. himself, and all his Council, were too terrified at the awful power they were confronting to follow the energetic advice of Madame des Ursins and Orry, and abolish it. So the Inquisition still remained unshorn of much of its terrible power; yet the struggle of Madame des Ursins with it was not wholly fruitless. She had found a vigorous and firm ally in England, who, since the Peace of Utrecht, had maintained an ambassador in Madrid; and it decreed that the palace of the English ambassador, and every English ship in a Spanish harbour, should be exempt from the power of the Inquisition. The British flag and the British nationality, owing to Madame des Ursins, alone braved the Inquisition in the soil of Spain, and offered protection to every victim.

But the reign as it may be called, of the Princess, was drawing to an end. Her young protectress and friend, the Queen of Spain, who joined to the affection of a daughter the deepest respect for her great intelligence, died at the age of twenty-five in 1714. The heroic Marie Louise, who had given a soul to her weak-minded husband—who had been a wanderer with him in his rapid and forced flight amidst the rugged mountains of the Asturias, where she had often to be content with the bed and fare of a peasant and a mountaineer, worn out with ten years of difficulty, and sometimes of privation, during which she was subject to the moral distress of seeing her own father, the faithless Duke of Savoy, ranged among her enemies—was no more, and Madame des Ursins was left alone with Philip V.

The position of Madame des Ursins was now necessarily extremely delicate; and in the ten months which intervened between the death of Marie Louise and the second final disgrace of the Princess, her conduct was not of a nature to disarm jealousy and to avert the [illegible] of scandal. She should have exercised greater precaution, since she well knew that she was detested by the priests, and that the grandees and ministers of the Spanish Court were not attached to her, but only tolerated the ascendancy of this audacious French old lady, who was satisfied with nothing in Spain, who carried her reforming mania into every thing, and had even violated the most inviolable rules of Court etiquette. Louis XIV., who detested all meddling of women in politics, moreover, had also only tolerated her as being for a time indispensable, and had been highly indignant that Philip V., out of gratitude to the Princess, had supported, with the allies, her claims to a sovereign principality in Flanders, in return for her services, with such pertinacity, that he delayed the signing of the Peace of Utrecht. Madame des Ursins, however, in all the pride of her conscious superiority, continued governing Spain with a high hand. She exiled one of her chief ministers from motives of personal discontent—she imprisoned two of the greatest grandees—broke with all whom she considered her enemies, or even lukewarm friends—set the Duke of Berwick, who was sent to a military command in Spain, at defiance—and treated even Madame de Maintenon with haughtiness.

Being now close upon eighty, and Philip V. only thirty-two, she may have imagined scandal could make nothing of their relations, and she kept the king in leading-strings, and hardly let him out of her sight. At the palace of the Duke of Medina Celi, to which she transferred the king from the Buen Retiro after the death of his queen, she had a corridor made between the monarch's apartments and her own. This corridor gave rise to immense scandal in Madrid. Yet Madame des Ursins, it must be remembered, was not only chief political adviser of the King, but the governess of his children, who lived in her apartments; and the constant society of the young princes was the chief consolation of Philip V. for the loss of Marie Louise.

Nevertheless the evil tongues of Madrid made much of the corridor. The Jesuit confessor of Philip one day during an interview confided to him that, both in France and Spain, people thought he meant to marry her. "*Moi l'epouser!*" replied the king; "*oh! pour cela, non!*" Fatigued at last, however, he said to Madame des Ursins, "*Cherchez-moi une femme; nos têtes-à-têtes scandalisent le peuple.*"

There was at this time at Madrid, in the service of the legation of the Duke of Parma, an intriguing, restless, ambitious Italian priest, Alberoni by name, who had been brought originally to Spain by the Duke of Vendome. He was himself a Parmesan by birth, and the son of a gardener. The great *rôle* which Madame des Ursins played in Spanish affairs stimulated his ambition, and he was destined to outdo her and to take her place. He saw the part which a foreigner might play in Spanish politics. He allied himself at first with the Grand Inquisitor, the Cardinal del Guidice, and offered his services secretly to defend the Inquisition against the assaults of the *camerera mayor*. Then the wily Italian broke apparently with Del Guidice, and paid his court to Madame des Ursins.

The Princess of Parma happened to be among the number of princesses who were considered as eligible for marriage with the Spanish king. She was, as her subsequent history proved, one of the most intractable, imperious, and domineering of ladies—a royal virago. Madame des Ursins was naturally anxious that the new queen should be of a precisely opposite character. Alberoni, from being at the Court of Parma, was acquainted with the character of the princess, and on being personally consulted by Madame des Ursins as to the character of the Princess of Parma, assured her that the princess was one of the most docile of creatures, and that she would have no difficulty in establishing an empire as complete over her as she had held over the late Queen of Spain.

Madame des Ursins was ravished at this false account of the Princess of Parma, and despatched Alberoni forthwith to negotiate the marriage. Some expressions, however, of the satisfaction of her enemies at the step she had taken reached her. After further inquiry she became aware that Alberoni had deceived her, and she endeavoured to stop the marriage by sending a courier. The courier arrived at Parma a day or two before the marriage. The Court of Parma got wind of his errand, and had him seized and threatened with death if he divulged a word of his mission. Madame des Ursins set forth from Madrid to meet the new queen as *camerera mayor*. One of the last acts of this remarkable woman before she went to encounter the fiery young princess who was to annihilate her political existence, was the establishment of an academy at Madrid, framed after the model of the *Académie Française*. She had some warnings of the fate which awaited her; but she despised all. Everything, however, had been arranged for her overthrow. The King himself had, with consummate cowardice and treachery, and with palpitating uxoriousness, sent his wife full powers. Everything had been arranged by a conspiracy of the king and his bride, and the Inquisition, and the old aristocracy of Spain, for dismissing into instantaneous exile an aged lady who had laboured unceasingly for fifteen years in the desperate cause of the Spanish monarchy. The Queen-Dowager, the widow of Charles II., an aunt of Elizabeth Farnese, had an interview with the new queen at Saint-Jean-Pied-de-Port, as she approached Spain. The Queen-Dowager was not only a personal enemy of Madame des Ursins, but she had been thoroughly tutored by the Grand Inquisitor, Del Guidice, who was residing like herself at Bayonne, as to the advice she should tender to the Queen. *Albironi saw the latter alone at Pampeluna* and with consummate art roused the fury of the young virago to an unnecessary pitch of exasperation.

Madame des Ursins, as *camerera mayor*, had organized the Queen's household. It was arranged that the royal marriage should take place at Guadalaxara. She had a last interview alone with the king at that place, on the 22nd of December, and advanced to meet the bride at Quadraque, a small village seven leagues further on. The Princesse des Ursins had not the slightest notion of what was awaiting her—even the cruel brow and scorn of the vixenish young Elizabeth Farnese as she received her obeisance were insufficient to prepare her for what was to come. There are various accounts of what took place; but the most trustworthy report relates that when left alone with Elizabeth Farnese, the latter burst forth in a torrent of reproach on the whole of her administration, accused her of the death or exile of all the great grandees who had been her enemies, and finally, lashing herself into fury, screamed for Don Antonio Amazaga, the officer of the body-guard, and told him "to put that mad woman out of her room"—to arrest her, and not to leave her till he had put her into a carriage. She then called for the groom of the royal equipages, and ordered him to get ready a carriage and to take the Princesse des Ursins off at once to Bayonne by Burgos. Amazaga represented that the King of Spain alone had the power to give such orders. She demanded with haughtiness if he had not orders from the king to obey her in everything; and Philip had indeed had the ingratitude and cowardice to give such orders, knowing full well what was intended.

A strange but a veritable object for commiseration was now the Princesse des Ursins. It was night, the eve but one before Christmas, and bitterly cold as it is only cold in central Spain and Siberia when the earth is covered with ice and snow. The driver of the Princess lost a hand with frost-bite before morning. Nevertheless Madame des Ursins, in her eightieth year, with her grey hairs, in her grand Court dress, was bundled into a carriage and started without a change of raiment, without being allowed to alter her cumbersome head-dress, without money, and without a single means of protection against the cold. Never was disgrace in the world more unforeseen, and hardly ever more undeserved. What must not the towering pride of the highborn lady, with her quick and vast intelligence, have suffered in that long and terrible Siberian ride, deprived as she was of every necessary! This was the end of the service of kings,—to be rolled off at a minute's notice through a night of arctic severity, seated between two body-guards, without a mantle to wrap round her, and without a vestige of food or a single restorative. What emotions must have passed through the brain of this extraordinary woman during that bitter night! We may imagine, but cannot know; for she never spoke a word to either of her guards till the morning, when they stopped to refresh the horses. And so across Spain—across desert, hotelless Spain, where at that time neither bed nor food was to be had beyond such as were fit for muleteers—travelled the Princess. Her resignation was astonishing: her guards remembered it with admiration to their dying days. This dreadful journey lasted three weeks—three weeks of every kind of privation—till she reached Saint-Jean-de-Luz, on the 14th of January; and yet not a tear, not a single regret, not a single complaint at all the hardships and suffering she underwent, or at the ingratitude and rigour of the king or his new queen, escaped her.

Such was her exit from Spain, which she had entered ten years before in triumph and in the full blaze of summer, when every town on the road from Madrid to Burgos was full of spectators assembled from the capital, and indeed from all parts of the country, to clap their hands, to wave *sombreros*, and to shout her a welcome back to Spain,—when the King and Queen themselves advanced two leagues from the capital to meet her and embrace her with affection.

What need to relate the subsequent neglect she met with from the moribund Louis XIV. and Madame de Maintenon on her arrival in France? She who had lived in royal state in Madrid, with guards in her antechamber and about her carriage, was reduced at Versailles, whither she went to have a solitary audience with the king, to lodge with the wife of a clerk of the office of foreign affairs.

She finally retired to Rome, the congenial retreat of fallen greatness, where she received immense respect from the Pope and cardinals; where, too, she received some tokens of consideration from Philip V. as atonement for the past. There she lived in intimacy with the exiled and discrowned race of Stuart; and there ultimately she came face to face with both Del Guidice and Alberoni, the authors of her disgrace, both vagrant and in exile; and there she died, with her lucid intelligence vigorous and active, in 1722, in her eighty-seventh year.

The pages of St. Simon, where he describes his interviews with Madame des Ursins, are among the most curious of his Memoirs; and although not personally inclined towards her, on account of his relations with her enemy the Regent, who had been guilty of treasonable plots against the throne of Philip V., yet he does full justice to her powers of application, and her wonderful intelligence; and declared that "her life deserved to be written, since it would hold a place among the most curious portions of history of the time in which she lived."

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* 'La Princesse des Ursins. Essai sur sa vie et son caractère politique d'après de nombreux documents inedits.' Par M. François Combes. Paris, 1858. This volume, two volumes of Correspondence of the Princess, published by M. Geffroy, and the Memoires of the time, have given us the materials out of which the present article is constructed.

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS.—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50	at 1s. 11 1/8d.	per Re.
4 ,, ,,	at 1s. 11d.	,,
3 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 15/16d.	,,
2 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 13/16d.	,,
1 ,, ,,	at 1s. 10 3/4d.	,,
On demand	at 1s. 10 11/16d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland		
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight	at 1s. 10 5/8d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months .... 5 per cent.
6 do. .... 4 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 3rd May 1870.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.
The Bank of England
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AND
The National Bank of Scotland.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.	Shanghai.
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The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 1/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/10 15/16	,,
3	do.	1/10 13/16	,,
2	do.	1/10 3/4	,,
1	do.	1/10 11/16	,,
On demand		1/10 5/8	,,
On Scotland		1/10 9/16	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/10 9/16	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.
Do. 6 do. 4
Do. 12 do. 5

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 6th May, 1870.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, at the STABLES of the BOMBAY OMNIBUS COMPANY, Khetwady Road, a batch of AUSTRALIAN HORSES, lately arrived per Ship THAMES. Some of them have already been broken in to single and double harness.

A BAY ARAB HORSE (high caste) handsome, height 14-2, age 5 years and half off. Veterinary Certificate as to soundness. Apply to

Captain KNATCHBULL, 95th Regiment.

Colaba, 7th May.

CARRIAGES and HORSES for SALE or HIRE, among them are some young Whalers, thoroughly broken and useful. Also a few Arabs. No reasonable offer will be refused. A pair of Carriage Horses and Harness, the property of a Gentleman. Horse Fodder for sale, at Rs. 5½ per cwt. or Rs. 30 per candy.—BIERS & Co.'s Stables Girgaum.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, a fast Fleabitten high-caste ARAB HORSE, goes in single and double harness, very showy, would make a capital Lady's Riding Horse, with a circular glass-fronted very light miniature BROUGHAM. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 900.

ALSO.

A Fleabitten ARAB GALLOWAY, very fast, with a neat light DOGCART, with diamond leather Hood, in good order. Price for the whole turn-out Rs. 550. This Horse is a very good saddle horse.

For full particulars apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette Office.

FOR SALE, at the METAL MART, Boree Bunder, PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, from 6 to 12 horse power.

These Engines have been specially prepared by Messrs. Clayton & Shuttleworth for the districts, and are adapted for working Pumps, Circular Saw Benches, Mortar Mills, &c., and can be driven either off the fly wheel on one side or off, the driving pulley on the other.

The Boilers having been made under careful superintendence, the Engines can be safely worked up to double their nominal horse power.

Prices and further particulars can be had on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—JUST LANDED, DOUBLE BARREL LIFT PUMPS, worked by hand, 8 inches bore, 14 inches stroke, on malleable iron wheels, having ball joint where the suction pipe joins the table, and leather hose pipe 6 feet long 5½" diameter for the discharge, with 24 feet malleable iron suction pipe in 4 lengths with flanged joints.

Galvanised Iron Hand Pumps, on tripod stands, with 20 feet of Suction Hose.

One 8 Horse Power Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Boiler and Fittings complete.

One Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Gwynnes' Centrifugal Pumps, 4, 7, 8, & 10 inch, with 24 feet of Wrought Iron Piping and Bend to each.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete, to lift 5 Tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 Horse Power nominal, with Boilers and Mountings complete.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with Suction and Delivery Hose, complete.

Galvanised Corrugated Sheet Iron, in Sheets 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 18, 20, and 24 Gauge.

Galvanised Iron Ridging and Fixings.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 24 inch deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanised Blocks, Chain, Duplex Punches, Cast, Wrought Galvanised Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar, Angle, Tee, Plate and Sheet Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, Bolts and Nuts; also a quantity of untapped Nuts of izes (Machine made.)

Pickaxes, Hoes, Nails, &c.

A large assortment of Hammers.

Plain Sheet and Perforated Zinc.

Whitworth's Taps and Dies.

Fire Brick and Clay.

Suction and Leather Delivery Hose.

Beams and Scales and Weights.

A few Coal Skips suitable for weighing Coal on board ships.

Estimates given for all description of Ironwork and Machinery on application.

W. NICOL & Co.

18th March 1870.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
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Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and he facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end he cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co. having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

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ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
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Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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The UNDERSIGNED are AUTHORIZED to ACCEPT FIRE and LIFE RISKS on behalf of this Company.

Prospectuses containing Tables of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to

W. NICOL & Co.,
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CHURCH of ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.—Established 1840.

Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 4 and 5 Vic., cap. XCII.

Capital One Million Sterling.

Life Assurances of every description granted.
Retiring Provision combined with Life Assurance.
Free Policies issued which can never altogether lapse through non-payment of Premium.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly, or monthly as desired.
Parsee and Armenian lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

Bombay, 18th May, 1862. REMINGTON & Co., Agency.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,868
Do.	1865	414,783
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£78,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell. Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

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ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 7, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E. C.

GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.

SUB-GOVERNOR. EDWIN GOWER, Esq.
DEPUTY-GOVERNOR. DAVID POWELL, Esq.

John P. Laurence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birth-day.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.			For the whole term of Life. Without profits.			Age next birth day.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.			For the terms of one and seven years respectively. Seven years.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	38	11	4	34	13	4	35	29	6	0	30	0	0
30	40	0	0	36	0	0	40	30	0	0	31	13	4
40	48	14	0	44	0	0	45	34	12	0	38	3	4
50	64	2	0	57	11	4	50	39	10	8	43	13	4
60	92	0	0	82	12	8							

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Applications, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Bombay, 15th January, 1870. Agents for Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta 1834.

Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 64

Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000.
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000.
Invested Capital and accumulated assets...Rs. 84,37,750,

Of which Twenty-five Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.

LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

E. Morriss, Esq.	W. F. Hunter, Esq.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq.	and
H. E. Bright, Esq.	C. Peile, Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—Dr. F. S. Stedman.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1868, was 9,542 assuring... ... ... £8,650,615- 8-11

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,893,344-18- 6

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1868 were... ... ... £843,755-15- 4

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 12th May 1868.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... ,, 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ,, 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0

No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, i. e., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.

7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch

NOTICES.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description

ILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

JUST RECEIVED an excellent assortment of GOLD KEYLESS REPEATERS, repeating the [illegible], Half Hours, Quarters and Minutes.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

W. W. GREENER, Birmingham, has made a further consignment of GUNS and RIFLES, &c., to the undersigned, who will furnish Price List on application. GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, or Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," the engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

D. NICHOLSON AND COMPANY,
SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN
(Wholesale and Retail),
INDIA, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,
50 to ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
orner of Cheapside),
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

BREAKFAST.

EPPS'S COCOA.

GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lbs. ½ lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL ROUTE.

VIA BRINDISI to England and the Continent of Europe, in connection at Suez with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL CO.'S STEAMERS.

Time saved over other routes about 48 hours.

Sea passage from Alexandria 74 hours, weather permitting.

Entire journey from Alexandria to London 140 hours.

Fares:—Alexandria to Paris, 1st cl. £16 3s. 1d.; 2nd cl. £11 19s. 4d. To London, 1st cl. £19 0s. 4d.; 2nd cl. £13 9s. 4d.

On arrival of the weekly fast steamer from Alexandria, carrying the SUPPLEMENTARY INDIAN MAIL, an express train is run from Brindisi by the SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais, and Dover.

The GREAT EAST INDIA HOTEL at Brindisi, under the control of the Company, is now open.

The SOUTH ITALIAN RAILWAY COMPANY'S Agents in London—Lebeau & Co., 6, Billiter Street, E. C.

April 1870.

MANURE FOR THE COFFEE PLANT.

MESSRS. E. PURSER and COMPANY.
AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTS, LONDON,

having for many years devoted attention to the composition of Coffee Manures, which have been most successfully employed on some of the largest Estates, beg to inform Planters that they have appointed the undernoted Agents for the sale of their preparations in India. The first consignment goes forward by the Steamer Surbiton via Suez Canal, and the Agents are now ready to receive orders for the same

PURSER'S PATENT COFFEE MANURE

contains all the mineral constituents of the Coffee Plant in their most available form.

PURSER'S DISSOLVED BONES:

A manure which has been used for many years, and requires no recommendation. Bones in this prepared state produce much better results than when used in a broken condition without further combination.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. H. MANN & Co., MANGALORE and MERCARA.
,, JAMES, ANDREW & Co., CALICUT.

BENSON'S [illegible]

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOL[illegible] Of th[illegible]
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BR[illegible]
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BR[illegible]
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EA[illegible]
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LO[illegible]
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NE[illegible]

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, [illegible]
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, [illegible]

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to [illegible] of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, [illegible] bellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.) Bombay, of whom can be obtained the illustrated Pamphlets.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 25, Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE of 5 CASES WHITE GROUND PRINTS.

This day Tuesday, the 10th day of May 1870, at 3 P.M., Messrs Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale room No. 25, Apollo Street, at their usual weekly sale, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the first purchaser Jeevandass Moorarjee, the following 5 cases of white ground prints.

5 cases white ground prints.

AUCTION SALE of elegant richly carved blackwood furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, hanging argand lamps, pictures, clock, 3 Schardmaur piano, horses, sets of harness, carriages, Wilson's sewing machine, &c., &c., being the property of J. Ryan, Esq., C.E., at his bungalow, No. 60, at Malabar Hill.

On Wednesday, the 18th day of May 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnston and Co. are favoured to submit to sale by public auction, the whole of that costly carved blackwood household furniture, rich plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., at the residence of the above gentleman, proceeding Home.

Further particulars will be given hereafter, and the property will be on view, 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. Mehrjee, Johnstone and Co. are instructed by Messrs. Cameron and Ryan to offer to sale by auction, at an early date all their valuable plant, used in the Reclamation Works at Back Bay consisting of waggons, spare wheels, &c., &c. rails, locomotive engines, tools, timber, materials of engine sheets, &c., &c., &c.

Bombay, 10th May 1870. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow, Wednesday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

10 cases T red prints
8 ditto white dhotees
4 ditto gauze lappets
4 ditto ditto dorrias
5 ditto T red scarfs
3 ditto handkerchiefs
30 ditto paste boards
20 tons patent iron ties for cotton bales
5 cases maccaroni and vermicelli
2 ditto stockings and socks
5 cases of India rubber toys,
On account of the underwriter—
L D—50 boxes damaged carriage candles
Ex Steamer Niger.

AUCTION SALE of PIECE GOODS.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, at 2 o'clock P.M.

On account and at the risk of Hemraz Heerjee—

B—D—1061—1 case white mull No. 48, 20 yards and 45 inches 100 pieces

B—D—1099—1 ditto white dorrias 10 yards and 40 inches, 100 pieces

G—B— 452—1 ditto white lappets scarfs 150 pairs

G—B—428-29—2 ditto white lappets 10 yards and 40 inches 100 pieces

AUCTION SALE of a RECEIPT of 77 PATENT BALES of DHOLLERA COTTON.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 9 o'clock A.M., at Colaba Cotton Green, by order of Moorjee Ramjee, on account and at the risk of C. D. Wachha and Co.

A receipt of 77 patent bales of Dhollera cotton N C/D D shipped per Celestial Empire for Liverpool, the receipt is in the name of Damjee Megjee and the cotton purchased from Nursey Kesowjee and Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

GRAND SALE OF DIAMONDS AND EMERALDS.

On Tuesday, the 17th May, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to Auction Sale, at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Meadow Street, opposite to the late shop of J. W. Watson and Co., now known as "Jewanjee's Exchange," the sale commencing at 3 P.M., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of brilliant, rose, and table diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection some days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and several valuable ornaments such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds; some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser, on the cost of each lot, upon same being knocked down. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously by application to the undersigned.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A bay Arab horse sound and young.
A fine hansom cab.
A Crystal Palace garden engine, complete.
Bombay, 10th May 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.